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THE CHEEVER FAMILY.

BY

JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M.

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A few copies of this paper have been printed for private distribution. See also "Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants," Boston, David Clapp & Son, 1879, reprinted with additions from the article published by me in the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April 1879 (xxxiii. 164). See also "Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants. Part Second," "Ezekiel Cheever. Additional Notes" and "Bartholomew and Richard Cheever and Some of their Descendants," published by me in the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April 1884 (xxxviii. 170), January 1887 (xli. 65) and July 1882 (xxxvi. 305) respectively. J. T. H.

THE CHEEVER FAMILY.

EZEKIEL[1] CHEEVER, the famous master of the Boston Latin School, was the son of William Cheever, skinner, and was born in London, January 25, 1614.* He was admitted to Christ's Hospital, London, April 3, 1626, and preferred to the University of Cambridge, April 27, 1633. In the Register of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he is entered as "1632–33, Jan. 12. Ezekiel Cheever. Sizar. Middlesex." He came to Boston in New England in 1637; removed, probably the next year, to New Haven; went afterward to Ipswich, then to Charlestown, and finally, in 1671, to Boston, where he died August 21, 1708. He was buried in the Granary Burial Ground, his gravestone bearing the inscription, "Mr Ezekiel Cheuer." For a biographical notice of him and an account of some of his descendants, see the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1879 (xxxiii. 164); April, 1884 (xxxviii. 170) and January, 1887 (xli. 65).

E. Cheever. 1651.

His children by his first wife Mary, who died in New Haven, Jan. 20, 1649, were:

2. i. SAMUEL, b. in New Haven, Sept. 22, 1639; bapt. there 17 : 9: 1639.
   ii. MARY, bapt. in New Haven, 29 : 9 : 1640; m. (1) 22 Nov. 1671, Capt. William Lewis, of Farmington, Ct., as his second wife. She m. (2) Thomas Bull, of Farmington, Jan. 3, 1692, and d. Jan. 10, 1728.
   iii. EZEKIEL, bapt. in New Haven, 12 : 4 : 1642; d. young.
   iv. ELIZABETH, bapt. in New Haven, 6 : 2 : 1645; m. in Charlestown, Sept. 6, 1666, Samuel Goldthwaite.
   v. SARAH, bapt. in New Haven, 21 : 7 : 1646.
   vi. HANNAH, bapt. in New Haven, 25 : 4 : 1648.

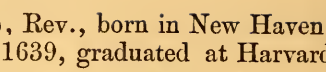
His children by his second wife, Ellen Lathrop, sister of Capt. Thomas Lathrop, of Beverly, whom he married Nov. 18, 1652, and who died in Boston, Sept. 10, 1706, were:

   vii. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 20, 1653; d. in Boston, Jan. 24, 1705, unmarried, aged 52 years.
   viii. EZEKIEL, b. July 1, 1655.
   ix. NATHANIEL, b. in Ipswich, June 23, 1657; d. there July 12, 1657.
   x. THOMAS, b. in Ipswich, Aug. 23, 1658.
   xi. WILLIAM, b. in Charlestown, Jan. 23, bapt. Jan. 29, d. there Feb. 5, 1664.
   xii. SUSANNA, m. in Boston, June 5, 1693, Joseph Russell.†

* *Sewall's Diary*, II. 231. Cotton Mather's *Corderius Americanus*. This date differs from that given in the record of his admission to Christ's Hospital. See *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register* for Jan. 1887 (xli. 65).

† *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, July 1882 (xxxvi. 324).

2. SAMUEL[2] CHEEVER (*Ezekiel*[1]), Rev., born in New Haven, Sept. 22, 1639, bapt. there 17 : 9 : 1639, graduated at Harvard College in 1659. He went to Marblehead in November, 1668, where he preached for sixteen years before being regularly ordained. His is the second name on the petition* of the inhabitants of Marblehead against imposts, 1668. He took the oath of freeman May 19, 1669.† In a deposition‡ taken at Marblehead Feb. 18, 1705–6, he testified to his "being minister of y^t S^d place thirty Seven years and liuing next door to m^r Maverick" and "keeping in his almanack a register of y^e Anual Occurences in the Towne." June 28, 1671, he married Ruth Angier, daughter of Edmund Angier of Cambridge.§ "M^r John Hubberd" and "m^r Samuell cheeuers" were admitted to full communion with the church in Ipswich‖ Jan. 25, 1673. He was ordained Aug. 13, 1684, as the first settled minister of Marblehead. In the same year, 1684, he preached the Artillery Election sermon¶ from Heb. ii. 10. He was one of the ministers who were consulted in relation to the witchcraft troubles in Salem Village in 1694,** and one of those who petitioned the General Court†† in 1703 in relation to the witchcraft trials. In Boston, May 28, 1712, he preached the Election Sermon.‡‡ It is said to have



* Mass. Archives, lx. 39. This petition was printed in the *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, ix. 81.

† Mass. Colonial Records, iv. (part 2) 583.

‡ Notarial Records, i. 57, in Office of Clerk of Courts, Salem.

§ Journal of Rev. William Adams in Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc., 4th Series, i. 13.

‖ Church Records on last leaf but one of an old volume of records of the Feoffees of the Grammar School in Ipswich.

¶ Transcript of the Records of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company deposited in the Boston Athenæum.

** *Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 3d Series, iii. 180. *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, x. 363; xi. 317.

†† Mass. Archives, cxxxv. 124. "To his Excellency the Governour, Council and Representatives of the Province of the Massachusets Bay, in Generall Court Assembled June 1703. The Address of severall Ministers of the County of Essex.

"Whereas in the year 1692 some of our neighbours of a good conversation, were apprehended and imprisoned upon Suspition of Witchcraft, upon the complaint of some young persons under Diabolicall molestations; and vpon their Tryall at the Court at Salem were condemned; great weight being layd vpon the Evidence of the Afflicted persons, their Accusers. Sentence of Death was Executed on severall of them, but others were Reprieved.

"But since it is apparent and hath been Acknowledged, that there were Errors and mistakes in the aforesaid Tryalls; and notwithstanding the care and conscientious endeavour of the Honorable Judges to do the thing that is right: yet there is great reason to fear that Innocent persons then sufferred, and that God may have a controversy with the Land vpon that account.

"We would therefore humbly propose to the consideration of this Honored Court, whether something may not, and ought not, to be publickly done to clear the good name and reputation of some who have sufferred as aforesaid, against whom there was not as is supposed Sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of such a Crime, and for whom there are good grounds of Charity. Some of the condemned persons aforesaid, and others in behalf of their Relations who have suffered, have lately Petitioned this Honoured Court upon this Account. We pray that their case may be duely considered. Thomas Barnard, Samuel Cheever, Joseph Green, Zech. Symmes, William Hubbard, Joseph Gerrish, Benjamin Rolfe, John Rogers, Jabez fitch, Jn^o Wise, Joseph Capen, Thomas Symmes."

‡‡ "Gods | Sovereign Government | Among the | Nations | Asserted in a Sermon | Preached before His Excellency the | Governour, the Honourable | Council, and Representatives | of the Province of the *Massachusetts* | *Bay* in *New-England*, on *May* 28. 1712. | being the day for Election of Her | Majesties Council for that Province. | By Samuel Cheever, | Pastor of the Church in *Marblehead* | Psal. xcv. 3.6 [Text in full]. Psal. ii.

been the first preached in the Old South Church, the previous sermons having been preached in the First Church.*

The Rev. John Barnard in his autobiography,† says: "The aged and Rev. Mr. Samuel Cheever, pastor of the church in Marblehead, needing assistance, the church and town nominated Mr. Edward Holyoke (now President), Mr. Amos Cheever, and myself, to preach to them, upon probation, for three months, alternately." The town was divided between Mr. Barnard and Mr. Holyoke, but it was finally determined in Jan. 1715 to form a new church for Mr. Holyoke and to ordain Mr. Barnard as the colleague of the Rev. Samuel Cheever. He continues, "I carried on part of the labors of the Sabbath with my venerable father Cheever, till I was ordained, July 18, 1716. When we returned from the public to his house, the good man broke out, before all the ministers, 'Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'" In a "Sketch of Eminent Ministers in New England,"‡ Mr. Barnard says, "The Rev. Mr. Samuel Cheever, graduated in 1659; my predecessor, of great classick learning, a good preacher, a thorough Christian, and a prudent man."

He died in Marblehead, May 29, 1724. His colleague preached the funeral sermon,§ from which the following extracts are made:

"God brought him among you some time in *November*, 1668, from which Time, those of you that are advanced in Years, know how much he has been a common Father to the whole Town, in the many temporal Advantages which you have received from him; he truly went about doing good, and serving you in all your Interests." "And he was as constant and assiduous as fervent and zealous a Preacher of the Word of God among you; so that, if I mistake not, from his first coming among you, until the time that Age had worn him out, you never were, more than once, without the constant Entertainments of your Sabbaths, your stated Feasts, and your New Moons; tho' he was alone for about 48 Years: God so graciously confirmed his Health, that for more than 50 years, he never was hindred from coming to you in the Name of the Lord by any Sickness. Indeed the infirmities of Age obliged him to take leave of his publick stated Exercises in *October* 1719, which he did from those Words of our Saviour, *John* ix. 4. *I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work.* And yet about a Year after this, upon a special Occasion, he entertained us with a short, but plain and fervent Excitement, to be *zealous of good Works.*" "It was a signal and uncommon Favour of

12. [Text in full]. | Boston: Printed by *B. Green*: Sold at the | Booksellers Shops. 1712 | ."

(Mass. Council Records, v. 57.) "At a Councll held at the Council Chamber in Boston upon Tuesday June y^e. 23^rd. 1713," it was advised and consented that there should be paid "To Samuel Gerrish Bookseller Eleven pounds four shillings & eight pence ballance of his accompt for printing M^r. Pembertons Election Sermon, & Five pounds two shillings & ten pence for printing M^r. Cheevers Election Sermon & for making them up."

* Drake's *Hist. of Boston*, 543. † *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 3d Series, v. 217–8.

‡ *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 1st Series, x. 168.

§ "*Elijah's Mantle.* | A | Sermon | Preached at the | Funeral | of | That aged and faithful Servant of | God, | The Reverend | Mr. *Samuel Cheever*, | Pastor of a Church of Christ in | *Marblehead;* | Who deceased, *May* 29, 1724 | Ætatis Suæ, 85. | By *John Barnard*, A.M. | His Colleague Pastor. | Ps. xci. 16. [Text in full] | Boston Printed: Sold by *S. Gerrish*, near the | Brick Meeting-House, in Cornhill, 1724."

God to him, that tho' he lived to the Age of fourscore and almost five, yet he had so settled a Constitution, and firm a Health, as to be able to say, that he never was Sick in all his Life; a days Indisposition, and some small touches of the Sciatica, he has sometimes known: And as his Health was firm, so at upwards of fourscore, he could read without the help of Spectacles, and had his Hearing quick as Youth, to the last week of his Life; but the Powers of his Mind, for some few Years before he died, failed, especially his Memory, whereby he was greatly unfitted even for common Conversation; and yet his constant Family Prayers were orderly, and regular; so did Grace shine in the decays of Nature." "THUS continued he at Work, and patiently submitting to the Will of God, till a few days ago his Senses wholly left him, and the Night before last he died, and truly died; his Lamp of Life fairly burning out, without being put out; for he felt no Sickness nor Pain to the last, nor shewed any the least tokens of them even in his expiring Moments."

In his will, dated March 10, 1721, probated June 4, 1725, he makes various devises and bequests to his wife, his son Ames and his two daughters Ruth Stacey and Sarah Ruck. The other children had probably died before him. His library he gives to his son Ames. He was buried in the old burial ground on the "Burial Hill" in Marblehead, and his gravestone bears this inscription:

> Hoc caespite velantur, D. Samuelis Cheever, Ecclesiae primae D. N. Jesu Christi apud Marblehead, Pastoris Re^{di} Reliquiae. Neq$^{}$ ex humanis demigravit annis eatenus gravatus fuit; cumq$^{}$ Obijit (licet Annŭ Octo-gessimŭ 5^{tu} ageret) viribus tantùm non Juvenilbus, floruit, & vix tandem senuit, Officio Pastoriali ergo Pastoris Magni gregem, Integritate maxima, Labore & Viglantia, Amore, Benevolentia, & Philadelphia, per quinquaginta Annos fungebatur; Laboribus donec fatiga^{tus} intra limina per quatuor ferè Annos cohibitus fuit, ubi Studiis & Precationibus enixè attamen incubuit Populo interea Damnum effusè (insigniter $^{\text{quantumlibet}}_{\text{A}}$ repara tum) lugente, Opere suo demum Peracto, ut remuner-aretur, accersitus fuit 29no Maij 1724, & Resignatione maxima, sine Dolore, sine Morbo, nisi senectute & valetudine vix adversa, tandem evasit, suavissimeq$^{}$ in Jesu Dormivit.

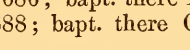
His widow died 5: 4mo 1742, aged 95. Their children were:

i. Ruth, bapt. 1st Ch. Salem, Aug. 1672; m. (1) in Marblehead, June 29, 1699, Moses Wadlon; m. (2) ——— Stacey.
ii. Ezekiel, bapt. 1st Ch. Salem, May, 1675.
iii. Samuel, " " " May, 1677.
iv. Mary, " " " Sept. 16, 1678.
v. Mary, " " " May 1, 1681; d. in Boston, Dec. 14, 1707.*

* "Mr. [Ezekiel] Chiever is yet alive, and teaches School. His Granddaughter Chiever of Marblehead came to him lately upon a visit, died suddenly, and was buried from his House; was about 29. years old, a descendant of Dr. Ames." Letter from Samuel Sewall to Samuel Shepard, Dec. 29, 1707. *Sewall's Letter Book*, Coll. Mass. Hist. Society, Sixth Series, I. 355.

vi. Samuel, bapt. 1st Ch. Salem, Sept. 1682.
vii. Anna, b. Marblehead, Feb. 27, 1683–4; bapt. there Aug. 24, 1684; d. Dec. 5, 1700.
3. viii. Ames, b. Marblehead, Oct. 24, 1686; bapt. there Nov. 14, 1686.
ix. Nathaniel, b. " Oct. 2, 1688; bapt. there Oct. 14, 1688; d. 1689.
x. Sarah, m. in Marblehead, Nov. 10, 1713, Samuel Ruck.

3. AMES[3] CHEEVER (*Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), Rev., born in Marblehead, Oct. 24, 1686, graduated at Harvard College 1707. His mother was a granddaughter of the famous and learned Rev. William Ames, D.D.,* in honor of whom he received his baptismal name. After his failure to be chosen the colleague of his father in Marblehead, he was invited by the town of Manchester, Mass., by a unanimous vote, at a



1734.

* Dr. William Ames was born in Ipswich, co. Suffolk, England, in the year 1576. "His parents were persons of good account as to ye world," his father, Mr. William Ames, being a merchant adventurer, and his mother Joane the daughter of Mr. Snelling. His father and mother both died during his minority, but his mother's own brother, Mr. Snelling, who lived in Boxford, took charge of the orphan, brought him up to learning, and sent him to Christ's College, Cambridge. He took the degree of B. A. in 1607, and was a Fellow of the College.

After he had taken his degrees in Divinity, he would have been chosen Master of the College, but for his religious opinions. A sermon preached by him at St. Mary's about 1610, gave great offence, and to avoid expulsion he left both the College and the University. He was elected Lecturer to the Corporation of Colchester, Jan. 1609–10, but the Bishop of London would not sanction the appointment. Finding it difficult to obtain any preferment in England, by reason of his non-conformity, he went to Leyden and then to the Hague, where he succeeded Dr. John Burgess as chaplain to Sir Horatio Vere and the English troops. Here he married his first wife, the daughter of his predecessor, but had no children by her. "During the sittings of the Synod of Dort, he received a salary from the States General of Holland to enable him to live in Dort and aid the President of the Synod by his suggestions." When the synod broke up in May, 1619, Dr. Ames was appointed "overseer of those students in divinity, who were maintained by some godly merchants of Amsterdam and educated at Leyden for the ministry." It was for their instruction that he wrote his Medulla Theologiæ.

He had been obliged to leave the Hague through the influence of Archbishop Abbot, who wrote to the ambassador urging his removal. The same agency prevented his election as Professor at the University of Leyden. But in spite of opposition from the same source, he was appointed in 1622, by the States of Friesland, to a professorship in the University of Francker. He held this professorship for nearly twelve years, and then removed in 1633 to Rotterdam, to become colleague of the famous Hugh Peters, minister of the English Congregational church there.

While contemplating a removal to America, he was attacked by a fever, brought on by exposure during an inundation of the sea at Rotterdam. He died in Rotterdam, Nov. 14, 1633, aged 57 years, and there he was buried. He is described as of middle stature, "of a robust body, of a good and strong constitution." His portrait in the Memorial Hall of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., has been recently restored, and bears this inscription: "Revd: William Ames D.D. ÆTAIS: AE: 57. 1633."

He was twice married. "His second wife was a person of quality, whose name was Fletcher." By her he had three children, two sons and a daughter, who all survived him. Soon after his death his widow and children, who had been "kindly and bountifully relieved by the pious Magistracy of Rotterdam," left Holland and went to Yarmouth, Eng.

"May the 11th 1637. The examinaction of Joane Ames of Yarmouth, Wydow, aged 50 years, with 3 children, Ruth, aged 18 yeares, William and John; are desirous to passe for new England and there to inhabitt and Remaine."

They came to New England in the "Mary Ann" of Yarmouth, William Goose, master. On the 15th day of 9th mo. 1637, the General Court of Massachusetts "gave 40l to Mrs Ames, the widow of Doctor Ames, of famos memory, who is deceased." She had also a grant of land in Salem in that year. They lived first in Salem, but soon removed to Cambridge, Mass., where the mother died and was buried 23d 10 mo. 1644.

William, the son, graduated at Harvard College in 1645, but soon returned to England, and became the colleague of the Rev. John Phillip, the Rector of Wrentham, co. Suffolk, who had married in Wrentham, Jan. 6, 1611–12, Elizabeth Ames, his father's sister. For

town meeting* held March 12, 1715–6, to become the minister there. This offer he accepted in the following letter.†

"I declare my acceptance of Manchester's offers in order to Settlement covenanting w^{h}. y^{m} to do so & accept ordination as soon as may be, whilst yy are labouring to accomplish w^{t}. I proposed & yy accepted feb: 16 last past And now promise to live wth. y^{m}. in y^{e} labours of y^{e} Gosple, while y^{y}: continue in its faith & order, yeilding to me all y^{e}. Honours y^{t}. y^{e}. Gosple Demands for y^{e}. Ambassadors of y^{e}. Glorious Lord Brethren Pray for Me: Amen

Oct: 4: 1716: Ames Cheever."

He was ordained Nov. 1716, as the first settled minister of Manchester. Differences, however, arose between him and his people, aggravated probably by the continual depreciation of the paper money in which his salary was paid. From 1736 to 1743, the town made him constantly increasing appropriations "to make up for the Sinking of our Province Bills."‡ To a committee appointed by the town, he presented March 16, 1743, a list§ of grievances, eight in number, complaining that the town had not kept its agreement with him. These troubles culminated in his asking a dismission from his pastoral office, which was granted Feb. 21, 1743–4, it having received the assent of a council‖ called to advise in the matter.

He died in Manchester, Jan. 15, 1756, and letters of administration on his estate were issued Feb. 16, 1756, to Isaac Mansfield, Jr.,¶ Esq., of Marblehead, who had married his daughter Ruth.

many years he preached part of the day at Frostenden. He was ejected for non-conformity in 1662, died July 21, 1689, and was buried in Wrentham churchyard, where his gravestone is still to be seen. He had been twice married. Two children by his second wife died young, and one daughter by his first wife alone survived him.

John, the other son, seems to have returned to England also, and is probably the Mr. John Ames who lies buried in Wrentham church on the south side of the chancel.

Ruth, the daughter, married Edmund Angier, of Cambridge, Mass., and had children, of whom Ruth Angier, born in Cambridge, 28th 7th, 1647, married June 28, 1671, the Rev. Samuel Cheever of Marblehead, as has been before stated. [*Authorities.*—John Browne's Congregational Church at Wrentham, in Suffolk: London, Jarrold & Sons, 1854, p. 8. John Browne's Hist. of Congregationalism in Norfolk and Suffolk: London, Jarrold & Sons, 1877, p. 66–71. Sibley's Harvard Graduates, i. 107. Drake's Founders of New England, 49. Mass. Colonial Rec. i. 208. Felt's Annals of Salem, i. 172. Boston Births, Deaths and Marriages, i. 60, 74 (pp. 164, 203 of Transcript). N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, xiii. 78. Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass. 479, 481. See also N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, viii. 245; xxxiii. 124; xlii. 269–271. Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England, I. 278–80.]

* Town Records, iii. 201 (46). † *Ibid.* iii. 206 (50).

‡ Town Records, iv. 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 18, 20.

§ This list is attached to fly-leaf of Book iv. Manchester Records. The reply drawn up by a committee appointed by the town is on file in the town clerk's office.

‖ Church Records, ii. 3.

¶ One of the consequences of this appointment was that many valuable books and papers passed into the possession of the Mansfield family. The church records of Wenham, kept by the Rev. Joseph Gerrish, in this way disappeared and were for many years supposed to be lost. They were found and restored in 1809. "On a blank leaf is the following, in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Anderson: 'Marblehead, Sept. 4, 1809. This day this book was received from the hand of Rev. Isaac Mansfield of this town, who is grandson of the Rev. Mr. Cheever, formerly of Manchester, and great-grandson of Rev. Joseph Gerrish, formerly of Wenham, by Rufus Anderson.'" See sermon delivered on the Second Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the First Church in Wenham, by Daniel Mansfield, Pastor, Andover, 1845.

The first book of the church records of Manchester was not recovered until about sixty or seventy years ago.

His estate was appraised at £1583 : 10 : 3½, and among the articles in the inventory were the following :

1 negro woman Call'd Violet,*	26 : 13 : 4.
1 negro Child,	5 : 6 : 8.
½ ounce Gold,	2 : 10 : 8.
Silver plate, 88½oz.,	32 : 7 : 2¾.
4 gold rings, gold buttons, silver buckles,	3 : 17 : 0.
1 gown,	2 : 10 : 0.
5 old wigs & y^e^ Box,	0 : 6 : 0.
A parcel Books,†	66 : 13 : 4.
Mansion house and land in Manchester and Marblehead,	508 : 19 : 0.

He was buried in the old burial ground in Manchester. No gravestone marked the spot until 1895, the year of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the town, when a stone was erected bearing this inscription, the epitaph being from Alden's Epitaphs :

Reverend
AMES CHEEVER
B. Oct. 24, 1686 D. Jan. 15, 1756
Minister of Manchester
1716—1744
Erected by his
Descendants
1895.

"Hoc decus exiguum sacrum memoriæ reverendi AMESII CHEEVER, qui cursu peracto ætatis suæ 69, 15 Januarii, anno Domini, 1756, terrena pro cœlestibus reliquit."

He m. (1) (published in Wenham, Sept. 9, 1716) Anna, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Gerrish‡ of Wenham. She d. in Manchester, Mass., Feb. 14, 1726–7. Their children were :

i. SAMUEL, b. in Manchester, Aug. 29 ; bapt. Sept. 1, and d. Sept. 16, 1717.
ii. RUTH, bapt. in Manchester, July 5, 1719 ; m. (published Sept. 9, 1744) Isaac Mansfield, Jr., Esq., of Marblehead.
iii. JOSEPH, bapt. in Manchester, Dec. 11, 1720.
iv. ANNA, bapt. in Manchester, April 8, 1722.

* The administrator in his account, allowed Oct. 10, 1757, charges himself with "Loss of Negro Titus (died)"; and in an additional account filed Nov. 6, 1759, charges himself with loss on sale of "Negro Violet," less than the appraised value, £13 : 18 : 4. Among the deaths in the church records is the following entry : "Feb. 2, 1772, m^rs^ Cheevers Violet 44 or 6 yrs." Cæsar Conaway. of Ipswich, "a Negro man and Dina Cheever of Manchester a Negro woman," were intending marriage in Manchester, Nov. 11, 1804.

† What the worthy appraisers concisely term "a parcel Books," was in fact a large and valuable library, the accumulation of several generations of scholars, which upon the death of the Rev. Ames Cheever was broken up. The books, being distributed among his heirs at law, fell, unhappily, in many cases, into careless and indifferent hands. A few of these books much mutilated have come into the possession of the writer of this paper.

‡ *Hist. Coll. Essex Inst.* v. 28.

v. Ames,* b. in Manchester, June 24, 1723; bapt. June 30, 1723; died there March 4, 1802.

vi. Anna, b. in Manchester, Jan. 26, 1726–7; bapt. Jan. 29, 1727; d. there Feb. 2, 1726–7.

He m. (2) in Boston, Nov. 6, 1733, Mary Saunders of Boston. She d. in Manchester, Mass., Feb. 3, 1734–5. They had one child:

vii. Josiah, b. in Manchester, Jan. 24, 1734–5; bapt. Feb. 2, 1734–5; d. deranged in the alms-house in Gloucester,† Jan. 31, 1806.

He m. (3) in Ipswich, April 5, 1736, Sarah Choate‡ of Ipswich. Their children were:

viii. Thomas,§ bapt. in Manchester, Jan. 16, 1737; was a private soldier in Capt. Andrew Marsters' company, which marched, on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Manchester to Medford, and was afterward a private in Capt. Richard Dodge's company, Col. Samuel Gerrish's regiment, and in Capt. Robert Dodge's company, Col. Jonathan Titcomb's regiment. He d. in Manchester, Dec. 27, 1781, aged 45 years.

4. ix. John, b. in Manchester, Aug. 7, bapt. Aug. 12, 1739.

5. x. Ezekiel, bapt. in Manchester, March 29, 1741.

xi. Samuel, bapt. in Manchester, Nov. 4, 1744.

xii. Sarah. Her intentions of marriage with Joseph Knight, Jr., were published in Manchester Nov. 27, 1773. They were never married, and she died in Manchester, July 22, 1774, aged 27 or 28 years.

He m. (4) (published April 28, 1753) Sarah Davis‖ of Gloucester, who survived him, and d. a widow, in Manchester, Oct. 27, 1807, aged 80 years. His children by his fourth wife, both born in Manchester, were:

xiii. Mary Saunders, b. March 1, 1754; bapt. Oct. 3, 1756; d. unm. before 1785.

6. xiv. Samuel, b. March 12, 1756; bapt. Oct. 3, 1756.

4. John[4] Cheever (*Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), yeoman; born in Manchester, Mass., Aug. 7, 1739. In the expedition against Crown Point and Ticonderoga in 1758, he was a private soldier in Capt. Andrew Gidding's company of foot¶ in a regiment of pro-

* He taught school in Manchester and Salem, and preached occasionally, and hence was sometimes called Rev. Ames Cheever.

Nathan Cheever, who taught school in Manchester in 1743, as appears by the selectmen's Account Book under date of June 30 and Sept. 14 of that year, was a son of Nathan and Hannah (Brooks) Cheever, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Cheever. He was born in that part of Boston which is now Chelsea, Jan. 15, 1722, and was living in 1777, but at the time of the division of his father's real estate in 1788, was already deceased, having left a widow Elizabeth and five children. See Middlesex and Suffolk Probate Records and *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, xxxviii. 185.

† Babson's *Hist. of Gloucester*, 329. ‡ *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, xv. 293.

§ Lexington Alarm Roll, xii. 189. Muster Rolls, lviii. 13:7., xviii. 153, *et al.*

At a town meeting held in Manchester, Sept. 11, 1780, it was "Voted that ye Selectmen & Commett should Meet togeather & make up an Accoumpt what Thomas Cheever should have out of ye Mony that that the Town Gave Him as a solder for six months Service and Did Not Tarry and The Remainder if he Refusess to Pay back to Sue him Emediatly By The Treasurer." (Town Records, iv. 182.)

‖ Babson's *Hist. of Gloucester*, 77. ¶ Muster Rolls, xcvi. 511.

vincial troops, of which Jonathan Bagley, Esq., was colonel, and was in the skirmish of July 6, 1758, made memorable by the death of Lord Howe, two days before the repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. He was fond of relating in his old age the incidents of the fight, every particular of which he well remembered. He saw Lord Howe push forward when the firing began in the immediate front, and, a few moments after, saw the lifeless body carried to the rear.

He was a private soldier in Capt. Andrew Marsters' company,* which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Manchester to Medford. At a town meeting† held in Manchester, Dec. 29, 1776, he was chosen one of a committee to levy a tax for soldiers' bounties; and at town meetings‡ held March 18, 1776, and March 9, 1778, he was chosen one of the committee of correspondence, safety and inspection. He held numerous other offices in the gift of the town, and was one of the Selectmen for the years 1776, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1787 and 1789.

He m. (1) in Ipswich, June 15, 1769, Sarah Butler of Ipswich. She d. in Manchester, Sept. 8, 1797. He m. (2) in Manchester, April 13, 1802, Ruth Allen,§ and d. there Dec. 25, 1821, aged 82 years. Letters of administration on his estate, which was appraised at $5,047, were issued Jan. 1, 1822, to John Cheever, Jr., his eldest son. His widow d. in Manchester, Dec. 5, 1824, aged 71 years. His children, all by his first wife and all b. in Manchester, Mass., were:

i. JOHN, b. May 6, 1785; m. in Manchester, March 29, 1807, Elizabeth Lee, dau. of John and Elizabeth Lee. He was one of the selectmen for many years, and was a representative in the legislature of 1829. He d. in Manchester, Nov. 22, 1841, without issue. His widow m. (2) in Manchester, Dec. 10, 1844, Joseph Hooper.

ii. SARAH, b. Nov. 18, 1787; m. in Manchester, Mass., Oct. 22, 1808, Capt. Jonathan Hassam,‖ and died there Aug. 19, 1848.

iii. MARY, b. June 19, 1790; m. in Manchester, March 24, 1814, Joseph Allen.¶

7. iv. JACOB, b. Dec. 20, 1791.

5. EZEKIEL[4] CHEEVER (*Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), yeoman; bapt. in Manchester, Mass., March 29, 1741; m. in Ipswich, Dec. 6, 1770, Susanna Butler of Ipswich, a sister of the wife of his brother John Cheever. She d. in Manchester, May 15, 1826, aged 82, and he d. there July 14, 1826. Their children were:

* Lexington Alarm Roll, xii. 189.

† Town Records, iv. 162. ‡ *Ibid.* iv. 158, 171.

§ *Genealogy of the Allen Family.* Hist. Coll. Essex Inst. xxiv. 234, 304.

‖ *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, xxiv. 414. and xliii. 320.

Notes and Queries concerning the Hassam and Hilton Families. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1880. Privately printed.

The Hassam Family. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1896. Privately printed.

¶ *Genealogy of the Allen Family.* Hist. Coll. Essex Inst. xxv. 49.

i. Ezekiel, b. in Manchester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1771.
ii. Sarah, b. in Manchester, Sept. 1, 1773; m. (1) in Manchester, Nov. 19, 1795, Cunningham Davis (published as Kennisom Davice); m. (2) —— Carter, and d. a widow, in Manchester, March 13, 1857.
iii. Mary. Married in Manchester, May 25, 1799, Thomas Badcock, Jr.
iv. John. Died in Manchester, Nov. 8, 1848, unm., aged 68.
8. v. Jacob, b. in Manchester, April 28, 1785.
9. vi. Samuel, " " Feb. 23, 1788.
vii. Susan. Married in Manchester, Feb. 18, 1811, Benjamin Leach, Jr.

6. Samuel[4] Cheever (*Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), joiner; b. in Manchester, March 12, 1756; m. in Salem, March 29, 1787, Anna Ropes.* She d. in Salem, April, 1799.†

He m. (2) in Salem, May 10, 1800, Hannah Clark, and, while temporarily insane, committed suicide by hanging, in Salem, May 14, 1818.‡ Administration on his estate, which was appraised at $1,420.80, was granted July 7, 1818, to his widow Hannah, who d. in Salem, Nov. 16, 1827.§ His children, all by his first wife, were:

i. Samuel, bapt. 1st church Salem, Dec. 30, 1787; removed to Sugartown, Penn.‖
ii. Sarah, bapt. 1st church Salem, Sept. 20, 1789; m. in Salem, Jan. 17, 1813, Ephraim Abbott, and removed to Zanesville, Ohio.
iii. Anne, bapt. 1st church Salem, June 10, 1792; d. Oct. 23, 1793.¶

7. Jacob[5] Cheever (*John*,[4] *Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), yeoman; b. in Manchester, Mass., Dec. 20, 1791; m. (1) there, May 11, 1817, Hannah Hilton Crombie. She d. Dec. 6, 1829. Their children, all b. in Manchester, were:

10. i. John, b. Sept. 1, 1817.
11. ii. Jacob, b. May 6, 1819.
iii. Rufus, b. Jan. 21, 1821; lost at sea about Sept. 17, 1843.
12. iv. Augustus, b. Jan. 19, 1823.
v. Hannah, b. March 30, 1825; d. Sept. 23, 1827.
vi. Hannah, b. July 19, 1828; d. in Manchester, Dec. 17, 1852.

* *Hist. Coll. Essex Inst.* vii. 250. † *Ibid.* ix. 97.

‡ "Aug. 11, 1818. We had in Salem a vendue of the effects of a *felo de se*, a carpenter, named Samuel Chever. He was an honest, industrious, melancholic man. He had in his possession his share of the books of his father, Amos Chever, minister of Manchester, son of S. Chever, minister of Marblehead, who was son of the preeminent Master Ezekiel Chever, of the Boston Grammar School. The books sold well, and the better from regard to the widow who is a granddaughter of the Rev. Peter Clark of Salem Village, now Upper Danvers." (Copied from the MS. Diary of Dr. William Bentley, by the late William Bentley Fowle, for the Rev. Edward Everett Hale's MS. Notes for a History of the Boston Latin School.) Samuel Cheever lived on Court Street, now Washington Street, Salem, nearly opposite the building occupied by the Registry of Deeds and Probate Court. See Essex Deeds, Lib. 159, fol. 268, and Lib. 245, fol. 95.

§ *Hist. Coll. Essex Inst.* ix. 107.

‖ Essex Probate Records, Lib. 94, fol. 9. Essex Deeds, Lib. 245, fol. 95.

¶ *Hist. Coll. Essex Inst.* ix. 96.

He m. (2) in Manchester, Sept. 12, 1831, Betsey Preston, widow of —— Preston and dau. of William and Betsey Morse. She d. in Manchester, June 28, 1865, aged 70 yrs. 7 mo. 28 ds. He d. in Manchester, March 15, 1886. Children of Jacob and Betsey, both b. in Manchester, were:

vii. William Morse, b. June 3, 1832; m. (1) in Brookline, Oct. 3, 1878, Jane Duncan. She d. in Manchester, May 30, 1887. He m. (2) in Manchester, Oct. 21, 1889, Mary A. Fraser.

viii. Mary Butler, b. Sept. 11, 1840; d. Aug. 19, 1841.

8. Jacob[5] Cheever (*Ezekiel*,[4] *Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), master mariner; b. in Manchester, Mass., April 28, 1785; m. there, Nov. 26, 1812, Nancy Hassam,* dau. of William and Elizabeth Hassam. He d. in Havana, June 9, 1817, according to the Manchester Church Records; May, 1817, according to the Town Records. His widow m. (2) in Manchester, Oct. 10, 1819, Samuel Cheever, brother of her late husband, and d. in Manchester, April 5, 1871. The children of Jacob and Nancy, all b. in Manchester, were:

i. Jacob, b. June 27, 1813; d. in Manchester, Aug. 23, 1814.

ii. Nancy, b. March 5, 1815.

iii. Susan Butler, b. March 5, 1817; m. in Manchester, Oct. 4, 1844, John Carter.

9. Samuel[5] Cheever (*Ezekiel*,[4] *Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), yeoman; b. in Manchester, Mass., Feb. 23, 1788; m. (1) there, Aug. 29, 1813, Priscilla Crafts.† She d. in Manchester, Feb. 4, 1815. Child:

13. i. Samuel, b. in Manchester, Mass., June 5, 1814.

He m. (2) in Manchester, Sept. 3, 1815, Fanny Allen.‡ She d. in Manchester, March 6, 1819. Child:

14. ii. Henry Allen, b. in Manchester, Mass., June 27, 1816.

He m. (3) in Manchester, Oct. 10, 1819, Nancy (Hassam) Cheever, the widow of his brother Jacob Cheever, and d. in Manchester, Nov. 18, 1860. His widow d. in Manchester, April 5, 1871. Their children, all b. in Manchester, Mass., were:

iii. Elizabeth Allen, b. Aug. 12, 1820; m. in Boston, Dec. 2, 1851, Elbridge G. Morrison.

iv. William Hassam, b. Feb. 10, 1822; d. about 1842, unmarried.

* *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, xxiv. 414, and xliii. 320.
Notes and Queries concerning the Hassam and Hilton Families. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1880. Privately printed.
The Hassam Family. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1895. Privately printed.

† *The Crafts Family.* Northampton, Mass.: 1893. pp. 438, 439.

‡ *Genealogy of the Allen Family.* Hist. Coll. Essex Inst. xxiv. 306.

v. Priscilla Crafts, b. March 21, 1824; m. in Manchester, May 14, 1848, Elhanan W. Hutchins.

15. vi. Charles Augustus, b. Sept. 5, 1827.

vii. Mary Frances, b. June 12, 1829; d. July 3, 1829.

viii. Mary Frances, b. Sept. 21, 1831.

10. John[6] Cheever (*Jacob,*[5] *John,*[4] *Ames,*[3] *Samuel,*[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), mariner; b. in Manchester, Mass., Sept. 1, 1817; m. there, Dec. 25, 1840, Elizabeth F. Tappan, and was lost at sea about Sept. 17, 1843. She d. in Manchester, April 28, 1881. Child:

16. i. John Henry, b. in Manchester, Mass., Sept. 13, 1841.

11. Jacob[6] Cheever (*Jacob,*[5] *John,*[4] *Ames,*[3] *Samuel,*[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), b. in Manchester, Mass., May 6, 1819,; m. at Cape Elizabeth, Me., Oct. 10, 1843,* Elizabeth C. Lee, dau. of Richard and Mary Lee, and gr.-dau. of Downing and Eleanor Lee of Cape Elizabeth, Me., formerly of Manchester, Mass. She d. in Manchester Feb. 3, 1888. Children:

17. i. John Rufus, b. in Portland, Me., May 8, 1846.

ii. Ellen L., b. at Cape Elizabeth, June 19, 1848; d. there Sept. 12, 1851.

iii. Ella L., b. in Portland, Me., March 4, 1853; m. in Manchester, May 9, 1881, Charles O. Lee.

12. Augustus[6] Cheever (*Jacob,*[5] *John,*[4] *Ames,*[3] *Samuel,*[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), b. in Manchester, Mass., Jan. 19, 1823; m. in Beverly, Nov. 23, 1856, Sarah Ellen Brown,† and d. in Manchester, April 9, 1871. Children:

18. i. Augustus Brown, b. in Manchester, Sept. 2, 1857.

ii. Lizzie Ellen, b. in Manchester, Sept. 11, 1859; d. there Dec. 2, 1866.

13. Samuel[6] Cheever (*Samuel,*[5] *Ezekiel,*[4] *Ames,*[3] *Samuel,*[2] *Ezekiel*[1]) b. in Manchester, Mass., June 5, 1814; m. there Sept. 17, 1840, Susan Hannah Friend, and there d. July 9, 1892.

14. Henry A.[6] Cheever (*Samuel,*[5] *Ezekiel,*[4] *Ames,*[3] *Samuel,*[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), master mariner; b. in Manchester, Mass., June 27, 1816; m. in Bradford, Mass., Dec. 12, 1839, Frances R. Goodridge‡ of Ipswich, and d. in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18, 1873. She d. in San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1885. Children:

i. Elizabeth Wood, b. in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 31, 1840; d. in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27, 1880.

* The Town Clerk of Cape Elizabeth informs me that the date of this marriage according to the Town Records is Oct. 9, 1843. The true date, as given by the parties themselves, is Oct. 10, 1843.

† *Hist. Coll. Essex Inst.* viii. 181.

‡ Goodrich in the Manchester Records.

ii. Alice Bradley, b. in Bradford, Mass., Sept. 8, 1845; m. in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4, 1868, Arthur Wellington Bowman. He d. in Piedmont District, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22, 1894.
iii. Fanny Allen, b. in Bradford, Mass., June 19, 1850; m. in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1873, Horatio Nelson Wright.
iv. Carrie Butler, b. in San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1854.

15. Charles A.[6] Cheever (*Samuel*,[5] *Ezekiel*,[4] *Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), b. in Manchester, Mass., Sept. 5, 1827: m. in Essex, Jan. 17, 1857, Lucy S. Stanwood of Essex, dau. of Ebenezer and Martha Stanwood. She d. in Manchester, May 13, 1875. Children, all b. in Manchester, were:

i. Carrie Stanwood, b. July 30, 1858; m. in Manchester, Oct. 11, 1875, George W. Hooper.
ii. Charles Augustus, b. May 7, 1863.
iii. Ella Frances, b. June 5, 1869; d. Sept. 17, 1869.

16. John Henry[7] Cheever (*John*,[6] *Jacob*,[5] *John*,[4] *Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), b. in Manchester, Mass., Sept. 13, 1841; m. in Beverly, Dec. 1, 1870, Adelaide Edwards of Beverly, dau. of Israel O. and Cynthia Edwards. Removed to Somerville, Mass. Children, all b. in Manchester:

i. Cora Alice, b. Nov. 7, 1872; d. Aug. 17, 1873.
ii. Lester Tappan, b. Dec. 10, 1874.
iii. John Edwards, b. Oct. 26, 1880.
iv. Ada Foster, b. July 31, 1882; d. Dec. 26, 1883.

17. John Rufus[7] Cheever (*Jacob*,[6] *Jacob*,[5] *John*,[4] *Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), b. in Portland, Me., May 8, 1846; m. in Boston, June 10, 1869, Helen A. Hill, dau. of Elliot A. and Helen M. Hill. Children, both b. in Manchester:

i. Frank Gilman, b. Sept. 27, 1871.
ii. Richard Lee, b. April 8, 1876.

18. Augustus Brown[7] Cheever (*Augustus*,[6] *Jacob*,[5] *John*,[4] *Ames*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Ezekiel*[1]), b. in Manchester, Mass., Sept. 2, 1857; m. in Beverly, Feb. 29, 1880, Jennie E. Pyne. Removed to Lynn. Children:

i. Fannie Almedia, b. in Beverly, June 30, 1881.
ii. Lizzie P., b. in Lynn, July 7, 1883.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

The Cheever MSS.

Ezekiel Cheever Whitman, son of the Rev. Samuel and Grace [Cheever] Whitman, was born in Ashby, Sept. 17, 1783. He had his name changed to Ezekiel Cheever in 1828, died in Williamsburg, Mass., in April, 1862, and was buried in Goshen, Mass., May 1, 1862, where his father had formerly been installed as pastor of the church. He was the author of the following

"Sketches of His Life; | Accompanied by | Eight Discourses; | together with | Poetic Effusions, | on various occasions and topics, | by Ezekiel Cheever. | It seemed good to me—to write—that thou mightest know | the certainty.—*Luke's Preface to his Gospel.* | Northampton: | John Metcalf . . . . . Printer. | 1835." |

It is a 12mo. of 297 pages, the first 110 being an autobiography dated Cummington, Mass., Aug. 10, 1835.

On p. 93 he says:

"In the month of June, 1828, I obtained by a vote of the Legislature, a change of my name from Ezekiel Cheever Whitman to Ezekiel Cheever. In the Autumn following I published with such omissions as I thought to be proper, the discourse that was preached by the Rev. Cotton Mather, D.D., at the funeral of my ancestor [Ezekiel Cheever], who came from London to Boston in 1637, and was seventy years a teacher of the Languages; first at New Haven, Ct., and afterwards at Ipswich, Charlestown and Boston, with a fac-simile of his hand writing copied from his manuscript; from which was published about eight pages, on different subjects written in London; and besides which, there were others written in America, as: *Priscianus verberans et vapulans;* and a Poem addressed to Queen Anne, with several lines of Greek subjoined to it; which, without doubt, was written at Boston near the close of his life."

Page 95.

"In the Summer of 1830, I left the aforenamed manuscript at the Boston Atheneum, and a copy I transcribed, with Mr. Leverett. A transfer of the manuscript was requested by the Rev. Mr. Felt, of Hamilton, in whose care I left in 1831, another manuscript of several hundred pages quarto, by the same author, on the mathematics, and on other discussions. His work on the Millennium published in America, I have never seen; and whether any copies of it are now in being I am unable to say."

The MS. first above referred to is still in the library of the Boston Athenæum.

A few copies of the article published by me in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1879, (xxxiii., 164) were reprinted in pamphlet form for private distribution. In this

pamphlet edition* there was added as an Appendix a complete transcript of this MS. then for the first time printed in full. It is now reprinted as Appendix C to this paper.

The original is a small book, a little more than three inches wide and four inches long, bound in thick leather covers, containing in all, including fly leaves, one hundred and twenty-four pages. On the first leaf is the date "1631," on the second "Ezekiel Cheeuer his booke," the poems themselves, all in Latin, except the last two in Greek, beginning on the third. The pages are not numbered, but, in the pamphlet edition, in order to facilitate reference to the original, numbers, corresponding with the pages of the MS. as they now are, were added in the margin in brackets, the first page on which the poems begin being numbered page [1*] and so on consecutively. The poems now fill the first forty-seven pages of the MS., but after page [18*] and page [20*] a leaf in each case seems to have been torn out. On nineteen other pages there are entries in short-hand. These were deciphered by William P. Upham, Esq., of Salem, who found them to be texts of Scripture.

In printing this MS. no alteration was designedly made in it. Some typographical errors will perhaps escape notice after the most careful proof reading. But no correction of even the most obvious of the many corruptions of the text was attempted, and the orthography and punctuation of the original were carefully retained. The only exceptions to this rule were that the titles of the several poems were printed in capitals instead of small letters; the title "Fabula" on page [14*] and the general title "Carmina" were added; in three cases small letters were made capital letters; in one instance a comma was inserted; and the grave accents over the particles were generally omitted.

The pages numbered in the pamphlet [16*a*] [16*b*] [16*c*] [16*d*] [17*a*] and [47*a*] are not now to be found in the manuscript in its present condition. Their loss was supplied by, and they were reprinted from, the Rev. Ezekiel Cheever Whitman's abridgment of the Corderius Americanus, above referred to. The abridgment also contained the whole of the poem entitled "Fabula," the greater part of "Christus in Cruce" and "Natalitia Christi Mundi Redemptoris."

At the top of page [19*] in the MS. the words "See page 50" are written in a modern hand. Page [47*] is marked "Page 50" at the top. The four lines of the Ἐπικήδειον at the bottom of the latter page are in the same modern hand, and were probably copied from the page now lost, which preceded page [19*].

In the pamphlet above referred to, I showed conclusively that the epigrams on pages [21*] [42*] [43*] [44*] [45*] and [46*]

* *Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants.* By John T. Hassam, A.M. Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1879. 8vo. pp. iv. 64. A copy was also placed in the library of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society and in a few other libraries of Boston and vicinity.

are the Epigrams of Martial XI. 56; IX. 92, 91; III. 26, 38, and I. 76, 79, respectively; that the lines on page [41*] are from the Satyricon, Cap. 14 and Fragmenta 44 of Petronius Arbiter; and that the second of the two poems on page [47*a**] is ascribed to Posidippus or Plato Comicus in the Anthologia Palatina IX. 359.

Since the pamphlet was printed Professor Henry W. Haynes of Boston has called my attention to the fact that the poems entitled "De Philomela et Fidicine" and "Fabula" on pp. [1*] and [14*] respectively are from the Prolusiones Academicæ of Famianus Strada and that in the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is a copy of "En Priscianus Verberans et Vapulans" 4to. London 1632, identical with the poem on page [22*] of the pamphlet, the author being unknown.

It is probable that further investigation will determine the question of the authorship of others of these poems.

The Rev. Ezekiel Cheever Whitman in his autobiography above referred to states that some of these poems were written in America and cites the "Priscianus Verberans et Vapulans" and "a poem addressed to Queen Anne" which he says "without doubt was written at Boston near the close of his [Ezekiel Cheever's] life." But as has already been shown the "Priscianus Verberans et Vapulans" was published in London in 1632, five years before Ezekiel Cheever came to America and before he had even entered the University of Cambridge. There is also a singular confusion of dates in the latter part of this statement. The other poem is not "a poem addressed to Queen Anne" but an Ἐπικήδειον, an elegy, written on the occasion of her death. But Queen Anne, who was proclaimed Queen of England March 8, 1702, died Aug. 1, 1714, nearly six years after the death of Ezekiel Cheever, who died in Boston Aug. 21, 1708. The absurdity of the statement that this poem was without doubt "written at Boston near the close of his life" thus becomes apparent. In point of fact it was written nearly a century before, on the death of another Queen Anne—Anne of Denmark, wife of James I. of England. She died March 2, 1618–19. The reference in the poem to Queen Elizabeth

quæ rerum nuper flectebat habenas,

and to the comet* of 1618 clearly establish this.

Hoccine erat modo quod tantum fulgere Cometam
Vidimus, e terris et te poscebat Olympo?

* "And now the *Heavens* declare the Glory of God: A mighty Blazing *Comet* appears in *Libra*, whose bearded *Beams* covered the Virgin Sign. It began on *Wednesday* Morning, the 18th of *November* this Year [*An. Christi* 1618] and vanished away on *Wednesday* the 16th of *December* following." "The first remarkable Accident that happened in *England* after this Prodigious Fore-runner, was the Death of Queen *Anne*, who died of a *Dropsie* at *Hampton-Court*, and thence brought to her *Palace* in the *Strand*, for the more triumphant *Glory* of her *Obsequies*. The common People, who naturally admire their *Princes*, placing them in a *Region* above ordinary *Mortals*, thought this great Light in *Heaven* was sent as a *Flambeau* to her *Funeral;* their dark Minds not discovering while this Blaze was burning, the Fire of War that broke out in *Bohemia*, wherein many Thousands perished." Wilson's Life and Reign of King James the First (ii. 719).

But in 1619, Ezekiel Cheever was a mere child and could not have "lisped in numbers" such as these, however precocious we may admit him to have been.

The lines on page [18*] entitled "In Decimum septimum Diem 9 bris" commemorate the death of "Bloody Mary" who died Nov. 17, 1558.

Sustulit illa trucem, lux ô memoranda, Mariam
Semper Evangelicis lux veneranda piis.

The news of her death was received with demonstrations of delight throughout the kingdom. It was looked upon as a national deliverance.

The autobiography published in 1835 and the abridgment of the Corderius Americanus published in 1828 had for a frontispiece a copper plate fac-simile of the "Carmen Genethliacon" and it was said to be a "Fac-Simile of the Manuscript of Ezekiel Cheever Written in London and dated 1631." This frontispiece was photo-electrotyped for the "Cheever Pedigree" compiled by Wm. B. Trask, Esq., in 1878 and the plate so prepared was again used to illustrate the article on "Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants" before referred to.

The page containing the "Carmen Genethliacon" is wanting in the manuscript to-day, so that we are unable to compare the fac-simile with the original. But assuming it to be an exact reproduction, it is not a fac-simile of the handwriting of Ezekiel Cheever. In fact, nothing in the whole book, except the autograph on the fly leaf, is in the hand of Ezekiel Cheever. A careful comparison of the manuscript page by page with writings undoubtedly his and signed by him, although of later date, renders this certain.

Ezekiel Cheever 1631.

Yet the MS. was unquestionably in his possession and has come down to our own day in the hands of his lineal descendants. Where did he obtain it? In this connection the date 1631 on the fly leaf, assuming it to have been written by him, which however is not asserted, becomes significant. In 1631, Ezekiel Cheever was a "Blue Coat Boy" in London. The records of Christ's Hospital, London, show that he was not "preffarred to the Vniuersity of Cambrid" until April 27, 1633. But we know that in 1631, he received a legacy of money and books. The will of the Rev. Ezekiel Culverwell, the Puritan divine and author, probated in London May 9, 1631,* contains the following

"Item to Margaret Chevers, for herself and her son Ezekiell, ten pounds."

The testator further says:

* *N.-E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, Oct. 1884 (xxxviii. 427); *Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England* (i. 87).

"All my Latin books I will to be divided in three parts, equally as may be and then, by lot, to give to Nicholas Piccard one lot, to Josias Wilson another lot, a third lot to Ezekiell Cheuers."

It would seem, on first thoughts, not unreasonable to assume that this MS. volume was one of the books he received under the terms of this will.

But this assumption fails when on referring to the poem "De Gestis, Successibus et Victoriis Regis Suesiæ in Germania," on page [16*a**] we find:—

tu Lipsia testis
Quæ modo vertentes inhonesto terga pudore
Pannonicas vidisti acies, ubi Tillius ingens
Tillius Austriacæ decus et tutela Viennæ
Fugit, et indecores retro convertit habenas:—
* * * * * *
Hoc unum est quo dira tui monumenta furoris
Gauderet Magdenburgum:—jam Talio sævas
Indicit victis per mortem ac vulnera leges,
Et vindicta tuis crudelia facta reponit.

This fixes beyond doubt the date of this poem. It was written in the latter part of the year 1631. For Magdeburg was taken in May 1631 and the battle of Breitenfeld was fought in September 1631.

The Carmen Genethliacon on page [17*a**] commemorates the birth of the Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I. She was born Nov. 6, 1631.

This book therefore could not have belonged to the Rev. Ezekiel Culverwell, who was buried April 14, 1631.

To sum up the case. The authorship of many of these poems is definitely known. Some even are classics. None of them are in Ezekiel Cheever's handwriting and the possibility that he could have written any of those the authorship of which is unknown, or rather as yet unascertained, is extremely slight.

The other manuscript referred to by the Rev. Ezekiel Cheever Whitman in his autobiography (*vide supra*) was given by John Cheever of Manchester to him in 1831. He gave it to the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, by whom it was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society and it is now in the library of that Society.

It is a small quarto containing in its present condition 402 pages. It begins abruptly on page 13. The first twelve pages are wanting. Eight other pages have been torn out. Pages 13 to 43, inclusive, are numbered in a hand contemporaneous with the writing of the text. Pages 44 to 105, inclusive, are numbered in a modern hand. The other pages are not numbered. It consists of the following "Disputationes" in Latin prose.

Caput 2d^{m}. An idem sit finis et bon^{m} et ñ oîa agant p̃ter finem. Caput 3. N^{m} detur finis simplr ultimus et unicus. Caput 4t^{m}. Quomodo causæ 2 dæ intendant finem ultim^{m}. Cap. 5t^{m}. Ostenditur in quo côsistat fælicitas Objectiva. Caput 6t^{m}. De fælicitate forli. Caput 7$^{tim\ m}$. Ostenditur in quo actû animæ raalis côsistat fælicitas formalis. Caput 8. Solvuntur nonullæ obtjones. Caput 9^{m}. An sit aliqua fælicitas supernaarli in hac Vita et in quo actu côsistat. Cap. 10. De naarli hoîs fælicitate.

Problema 25.

Disputatio 2da. De actibus humanis.

Cap. 1. De quibusdam ignorantiæ distinctionib^{us}. Cap. 2d^{m}. Quid sit Voluntari^{m} et quotuplex. Caput 3^{m}. Quænam ignorantia causet actionem involuntariam. Caput 4t^{m}. An quæ fiunt ex metu ira et concupiscentia sint voluntaria.

Problema 26.

Disputatio 3ia. De Passionibus animi.

Cap. 1. Cap. 2d^{m}. Præmittuntur nonnulla de anima raali ejusq̃ sede in corpore. Cap. 3^{m}. De ordine et numero Passion^{m}. Cap. 4t^{m}. De passionibus simplicibus. Caput 5t^{m}. De reliquis passionibus.

Problema 27.

Disputatio 4t^{a}. De actibus humanis quæ circa medium et finem versantur.

Cap. 1. De cognône requisita ad intentionem finis. Cap. 2d^{m}. De Consultâne et deliberâne. Cap. 3. De libero arbitrio.

Problema 28.

Disputatio 5t^{a}. De Virtutibus moralibus.

Cap. 1. Quid sit Virtus. Cap. 2d^{m}. De causis virtut^{m} morali^{m}. Caput 3^{tium}. De causa morli sive subjectiva virtutum morali^{m}.

Caput 3^{m}. Actus extrus et intrinsecus comparantur inter se. Cap. 4. N^{m} idem actus potest êê bonus et malus. Item n^{m} dentur actus indifferentes. Caput 5. Quænam sit regula action^{m} humanar^{m}. Cap. De formali peccati commissionis [*sic*]. Appendix. De omissione pura libera. Problema ultim^{m}.

Summa cap. 6. Summa cap. 7. Summa cap. 8. Summa cap. 9. Summa cap. 10.

Disputationes in physicam generale. Procemi^{m}.

Disputatio 1^{a}. De principijs corporis narlis.

Cap. 1^{m}. An Principia intrinseca corporis narlis recte dicantur ab Arle. Quæ nec ex se invicem neq̃ ex alijs sed ex ipsis omnia. Caput 2^{dm}. Vtr^{m} 1^{a} côtraria sint 1^{a} principia. Caput 3^{m}. De numero priβior^{m} ver^{m} narli^{m}. Caput 4. Ostenditur dari mâam 1^{a}m. Caput 5^{tm}. Utr^{m} pôtia mâæ ad illius effiam spectet. Caput 6^{tm}. An mâa 1^{a} sit pura potia. Caput 7. An mâa possit êê absq̃ ôî forma substiali. Caput 8^{m}. Quomodo mâa se habeat ad formas accidentales. Cap. 9. De appetitu mâæ et quibusdam alijs ad ejus nâam spectantibus. Caput 10. An dentur formæ substiales, et quid sint. Caput 11. De origine et productione formar^{m}. Caput 12. De Privatione. Summa capitis libri 2di Physicor^{m}. Summa cap. 1. Summa cap. 2. cap. 3 summa. Summa cap. 4, 5, 6. Summa cap. 7. Summa cap. 8. Summa cap. 9.

Disputã 2da. De nâa et composito substiali.

Cap. 1. Quid sit natura. Caput 2d^{m} Quibusnam côveniat rã naæ. Cap. 3. De nâa et Arte. Caput 4t^{m}. De unione inter mâam et formam. Caput 5t^{m}. N^{m} tot^{m} Physic^{m} includat essensiali^{m} materiam.

Disputatio 3ª. de causis.

Cap. 1. Quid sit causa. Caput 2dm. Quotuplex sit causa. Cap. 3. De nonnullis alijs ad câam in côj spectantibus. Caput 4tm. Causæ comparantur inter se et cum suis effectibus. Caput 5. De causa efficiente. Caput 6. De quibusdam divisionibus causæ efficientis. Caput 7. De causalitatibus causæ primæ. Cap. 8. De concursu et prædeterminâne Physica. Caput 9. De causa finali.

Caput 2. De unitate specifica et numerica motus. Caput 3m. De motu reflexo. Caput 4. De motu gravim descendentim et lævim ascendentim. Caput 5. Ostenditur causa cur motus gravim descendentim sit velocior et reale habeat movementm Velocitis qô proprius ad terram gravia accedant. Caput 6. Quænam sit proportio et ratio juxta quam fiat movementm velocitis in motibus gravim descendentim. Cap. 7. Ostenditur causa cur promoveantur proijectilia. Caput 8m. Ægrægim nâæ Phænominon explicatur ejusq; câa redditur.

Disputatio 5ta. De Continuo.

Cap. 1. Explicatur senſia Zenonis. Cap. 2dm. Ostenditur Senſia Arlis et difficultes. Caput 3. Alia de hac re senſia explicantur.

Disputatio sexta. De infinito.

Cap. 1. Quid sit infinitm et an dari possit naturalim. Caput 2dm. An dari possit actu infinitm absq; contradictione. Cap. 3. Solvuntur argumenta.

Disputatio septima. De loco et vacuo.

Cap. 1. Quid sit locus. Cap. 2dm. Explicatur Senſia Veterm de nâa Loci. Cap. 3. Proponuntur qstiones nonnullæ de Loco in ordine ad Locatm. Cap. 4tm. An detur Vacuum. Caput 5. Refelluntur argta qæ adferuntur ad probandm õ dari vacum. Caput 6. An motus possit fieri in Vacuo.

Disputatio 8m. De tempore.

Cap. 1. Quid sit tempus. Cap. 2. De inceptione et desitione verm.

Disputationes in physicam specialem. Præfatiuncla in quatuor Libros de cœlo.

Disputatio prima. De mundo.

Cap. 1. Quædam de mundi perfectione. Caput 2dm. De mundi æternitate.

Disputatio secunda. De Cœlo.

Cap. 1. Proponuntur et resolvuntur qstiones nonnullæ de nâa Cœli. Caput 2d. De influxu corporm cœlestim in hæc inferiora. Caput tertim. De quibusdam affectionibus qæ cœlo côveniunt.

Tractatus astronomicus. Procemium.

Cap. 1m. De toto mundo in Coî. Cap. 2. De mundi Loco. Cap. 3. De mundi motu. Caput 4tm. De mundi figura. Caput 5tm. De mundi qntitate et magnitudine. Caput 6. De mundi Lumine et umbra. Cap. 7. De numero arelunarm qæ totm cœlm implerent.

Cap. 3. De Loco lunæ. Cap. 4. De Lunæ motu. Cap. 5. De Lunæ illumināne. Cap. 6. De Lunæ maculis ejusq; ecclypsibus. Caput 7. De solis magnitudine. Caput 8. De solis motibus. Caput 9. De solis eclypsibus.

Tractatus ultimus. De reliquis minoribus planetis et stellis fixis.

Cap. 1. De Saturno, jove, et marte. Caput Secundm. De firmamento et stellis fixis.

Appendix. De Cometis.
Præfatiuncula in libros. De Generatione et corruptione.
Disputatio 3ª. In phyâm spealem de generane et alter'ne.
Cap. 1. Quid sit Generatio. Caput 2. An fiat resolutio ad mâam primam usqe. Caput 3. De alteratione. Cap. 4t^m. Qua ratione fiat intensio qualitat^m.

Disputatio 4ta. De quibusdam requisitis ad agend.
Cap. 1. N^m simile potest agere in simile. Cap. 2. Proponuntur nonnullæ quæstiones necessariæ.

Disputatio 5ta. De Elementis.
Cap. 1. Quid sit element^m. Cap. 2^m. De naâ elementari^m qualitati^m. Caput 3. De mistione et mistili.

Disputatio sexta. In libros de anima.
Caput 1^mi. Ostenditur quid sit anima. Caput 2. Quomodo dividatur anima. Caput terti^m. An anima sit divisiblis. Caput 4^tm. Quænam ptes corporis habeant animam. Caput 5. Quomodo distatur âa a suis potentijs.

Disputatio 7. De anima vegitativa.
Cap. 1. De ejus existia et naâ. Caput 2. Quid sit potentia nutritiva et quid sit nutritio. Caput 3. De accretione.

Disputatio 8. De anima sensitiva.
Cap. 1. Quid sit anima sensitiva. Caput 2d^m. De existia specier^m. sensibili^m.

Disputatio 9. De sensibus externis.
Cap. 1. De Visu.

These "Disputationes" are in different hands, but none of them are in the handwriting of Ezekiel Cheever. Several of them bear dates *e. g.* May 9, 1664, May 18, 1664, May 26, 1664, June 1, 1664, and Feb. 21, 1665, in a contemporary hand. The date May 20, 1664, in Disputatio Tertia, Cap. 1. is in a modern hand.

Problema ultimum on the one hundred and fifty-sixth page is signed Henry Millar. This may serve as a clue for further investigations. This problem and several others are illustrated by diagrams.

APPENDIX B.

Letters of Ezekiel Cheever to his son the Rev. Samuel Cheever.

In the article entitled *Ezekiel Cheever and Some of His Descendants*, I printed a fragment of a letter from Ezekiel Cheever to his son, the Rev. Samuel Cheever, minister at Marblehead, in the hope that it might lead to the recovery of the whole letter. I had made, both before and after the printing of that fragment, unsuccessful efforts to discover the original, and having without avail fairly exhausted every source of information known to me, had begun to fear that it was hopelessly lost, when at the sale in 1891 of autograph letters and historical documents collected by the late Professor E. H. Leffingwell, of New Haven, Conn., the city of Boston* purchased certain documents, and among them the original letter. It is now for the first time printed in full.

Bostonij Nov. 24.° hora 10ª. vesp.

Chare fili.

Accepi ab hospite epistolium tuum 24° Nov. post festum, ex quo priores ñras te salutâsse literas, intercidentibus nullis, cognosco. Optatum iter horâ institutâ perfeci. Cant. ad patrem profectus sum. Quem verò à fronte quærebam, a tergo Bostonij inscius reliqui. Ne tamen iter ex tote infelix et invitum esset, visum est negotium cum matre cõmunicare; quam etiam si rem totam celâssem, subverebar ne ipsam alienā et minus amicam haberem. Ex colloquio intellexi duos prius tibi significatos virginem petijsse, quorū neutr. vel addicta, vel facilis ẽe videtur. Ista objecit in illis, uno saltem, quæ in te non competunt. Mater nihil impedimenti præstruxit, sed viā apertam, et aditum liberum ut sperem, induxit. Totum tamen negotium marito et filiæ cõmittendum censuit. Valedicens tandem domum redeo. In reditu ecce, obviam venit quem quærebam. ffelix interpretabar auspicium occursum ejus. Virum aggressus sum, comiter salutavi, paucis itineris causam dixi, et quicquid in rem visum est, de fortunis tuis narro, interna aliorum judicio et testimonio mandans. Amice me tractavit vir prudens vultu et voce. Ne verbum quidem alienum et adversum. Sed totum consilium ad filiæ sententiam referebat. Hoc tamen mihi exoranti concessit, ut ipse Bost. revertens (quod fore sub mediãm septimanam credebat) me domi meæ conveniret, et de toto negotio certiorem faceret. Ex quo ipsum non vidi, nec quicquā audivi: sed in horas singulas expecto. Quid quæris? Si me audis, quæ apparent invitare vidĕntur omnia. Successus est penes Deum. Prudens futuri temporis exitum caliginosa nocte premit deus. Qui jubet, et melius, quàm tu tibi, consulat, opto. Si quid interea clarius eluxerit, modo nuncius contingat, tibi præmittam. Hæc cænatus et dormitans scripsi. Vale.

Nos adventū tuū maturum et jucundū expectamus.

Tui studiosissi: pater
Ez: Cheever.

* City Document, 8–1891.

Although the year is not stated, it must have been 1670, for the letter was written on Thanksgiving Day *(post festum)* and the General Court* appointed the 24th of November in that year a day of Thanksgiving. And this was the only year, with a single exception, during the Colonial period, when Thanksgiving did fall on that day of the month.

That the journey of the father from Boston to Cambridge to negotiate a marriage for his son was not unsuccessful, appears from the fact that in the following June the latter married Ruth Angier, daughter of Edmund Angier of Cambridge.

The original letter is still in a good state of preservation, as appears from the accompanying heliotype copy. But Mr. Fowle is mistaken in saying that it was written in red ink. The ink is black. The letter fills the first page of a full sheet of paper. On the third page, in a modern hand, is the following in red ink, which probably caused Mr. Fowle's error:

This Letter from the kind leave of Isaac Mansfield Esq^{r} indulged the Subscriber returned to the Owner.

And on the fourth page in black ink:

Lent to Brother Bentley July 1818.

The second page and part of the third are covered, as Mr. Fowle says, with a draft of a will of William Beal, senr. It was not uncommon for our frugal ancestors, in days when paper was scarce, to utilize in this way fly leaves in books, blank pages and backs of letters or anything else that could be written upon.

But there is another letter, still earlier in date, belonging to the correspondence on this interesting subject. It is dated Charlestown, Dec. 31st, 1669, and is as follows:

Dulce caput.

Redditæ mihi sunt pridie quæ ad me dedisti hospiti literæ, ex quibus judicium et consilium tuum facilè perspexi, nec contemnendum esse puto. Hiberna itinera sunt semper injucunda, plerumq; autem gravia, et molesta, viatori præcipuè molli et inexperto. In magnis negotijs salubris est cautela, mora tamen periculosa, sæpe lethalis. Cavendum est, ne præda, quam secteris, in alienos incidat casses. Num virgo sic procorum expers, et nulli obnoxia, me quidem præterit. Nec res est tuli indagini matura. Hoc unicum accepi. Multi illam petiêre, illa aversata petentes. Causam vero repudij prorsus ignoro. Prior morum et virtutis fama novis ornatur testimonijs, et receptæ fidei authoribus. Laudum tamen splendor hâc nubeculâ obumbratur, ipsa scilicet, (asserente quadam vicina) parca nimis et tenax esse videtur. Quod vitium fallit specie virtutis et umbra. D^{a} Hamond inter sermones de te, et tuo conjugio ortos, quos cum hospite vestra apud se pernoctante habuit, ex conjecturâ temerè affirmavit, te domi, non foras sponsam reperturum. Quod dictum vestra silentio excepit. Nihil præter auditum habeo, sed ipse vir, audiente uxore, hanc fabulam recitavit. Divino

* Mass. Coll. Rec. iv. Part II. 464.

Bosh

Charo fili.

Accepi ab hospite ep
pricros nras te salut
co. Optatum iter h
fectis sum. Rudm v
inscius reliqui. Nō
ostat, visum est nōg
ticam si rem totam
et minus amicam
tibi significarē, virt
facilis ee videtur. H
non competunt. Ma
apertam, et aditum
negotium merito et
tandem demum vid
quaerebam, felix mi
virum aggressus sum
dixi, et quicquid in rē
na alionum iudicio
tractabit vir prudens
alienum et adversu
tentiam referebat. H
ipse Post reversus,
mō domi mea conve
cerat. Ex quo ipsum
singulas expecto. Qui
citato videntur omn
futuri temporis exitu
jubet, et nihilius, qu
da clarius elucescit,
Hæc canatus et dorm
Nos adventū tuū mea
jucundū expectamus

Although the year is not stated, it must have been 1670, for the letter was written on Thanksgiving Day *(post festum)* and the General Court* appointed the 24th of November in that year a day of Thanksgiving. And this was the only year, with a single exception, during the Colonial period, when Thanksgiving did fall on that day of the month.

That the journey of the father from Boston to Cambridge to negotiate a marriage for his son was not unsuccessful, appears from the fact that in the following June the latter married Ruth Angier, daughter of Edmund Angier of Cambridge.

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* Mass. Coll. Rec. iv. Part II. 464.

Bostonij Nov. 24.° hora 10.ª vesp.

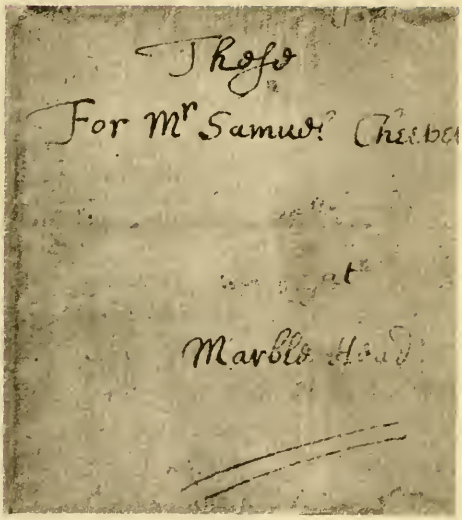
Charo fili.

Accepi ab hospite epistolium tuum 24 Nov. scriptum, ex quo precor nras te salutasse literas, interceidentibus nullis, cognosco. Optatum iter horâ institutâ perfeci, Cant. ad patrem profectus sum. Rudus verò à fronte quærebam, a tergo Bostonij insciis reliqui. Nè tamen iter ex toto infelix et irritum esset, visum est negotium cum matre communicare, quam stricam si rem totam callerem, subvereber ne ipsam alienā et minus amicam haberem. Ex colloquio intellexi duas prius tibi significatio. virginem petitisse, quorū nihil vel addicta, vel facilis et videtur. Ista effecit in illis, uno saltem, qua in te non competunt. Mater nihil impedimenti præstruxit; sed viā aperuit, et aditum liberum ut ipsorum, reduxit. Totum tamen negotium meritò et filiæ committendum censuit. Valedicens tandem domum vado, In redita ecce, ebriam venit quam quærebam, sed ex interpretabar auspicium accessum ejus. Virum aggressus sum, comiter salutavi, paucis itineris causam dixi, et quicquid in rem ipsam est, de formis tuis naro, interna alienum judicio et testimonio meritidam. Amice me tractavit vir prudens vultu et voce. Ne verbum quidem alienum et adversum. Sed totum consilium ad filiæ sententiam referebat. Hoc tamen mihi exorantis concessit. ut ipse (Est reversus, quod sub mediam septimanam credebat) me domi meæ conveniret, et de toto negotio certiorem faceret. Ex quo ipsum non vidi, nec quicquā audivi; sed in horas singulas expecto. Quid queris, si me audis, quæ apparent inveterò videntur omnia. Successus est prudis Dium. Prudus futuri temporis ortum caligiosa nocte præmit deus. Qui jubet, et melius quam tu tibi, consulat, ipse. Si quid interda clarius elucerit, modo mercius contingat, tibi præmittam. Hæc canatus et dormitans scripsi. Vale.

Nos adventu tuo maturum et jucundū expectamus.

Tui studiosissi: patris

Ex: Cheever.


For Mr Samuel
Marble Head

consilio te totum trade, et cœlestis providentiæ vestigijs, inhære, et ad optatum exitum pervenies. Nihil aliud, quod scribam, occurrit. Tui omnes valent, et te ex animo salutant. Plura coram, et otiosus. Vale.

Dat: Dec: ultimo. 69. Tui amantissimus Pater
Carolotonia. Ez: CHEEVER.

Hospiti tuæ me omnino excusatū habe, quod illā in equo transeuntem, et me comiter appellante, in ædes ne quidem invitavi, putavi n. ipsā Bost: euntem ne descensurā, instante nocte, et reverâ uxore condelis condendis occupata, nec ipsa erat visu facilis, nec domus hospitio idonea.

These
For his dear son Samuel
Cheever at
Marblehead.

This original letter was enclosed in a letter dated Nov. 6, [1809], from the Rev. Isaac Mansfield of Marblehead, a descendant of Ezekiel Cheever, to the Rev. John Eliot, D.D., of Boston. It was found after the death of the latter by his brother, Dr. Ephraim Eliot of Boston, who sent it, in 1826, to the Rev. Dr. Jenks, by whom it was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, and it is now in the library of that Society.

APPENDIX C.

CARMINA.

DE PHILOMELA, ET FIDICINE.

Iam sol a medio pronus deflexerat orbe [1*]
Mitius, et radiis vibrans crinalibus ignem
Cum fidicen propius Thamesina fluenta sonanti
Lenibat plectro curas, æstumque levabat
Ilice defensus nigrâ, scenaque virenti;
Audiit hunc hospes sylvæ Philomela propinquæ
Musa loci, nemoris Syren, innoxia Syren,
Et prope succedens stetit abdita frondibus, alte
Accipiens sonitum, secumque remurmurat, et quos
Ille modos variat digitis, hæc gutture reddit,
Sensit se fidicen Philomelâ imitante referre,
Et placuit volucri ludum dare, plenius ergo
Explorat cytheram, tentamentumque futuræ
Præbeat et pugnæ, percurrit protinus omnes
Impulsu pernice fides, nec segnius illa
Mille per excurrens variæ discrimina vocis
Venturi specimen præfert argutula cantus.
Tum fidicen per fila movens trepidantia dextram [2*]
Nunc contemnenti similis diverberat vngue,
Depectitque pari chordas, et simplice ductu
Nunc carptim replicas, digitisq) minantibus vrget
Fila minutatim, celerique repercutit ictu,
Nox silet, illa modis totidem respondit, et artem
Arte refert, nunc seu rudis aut incerta canendi,
Projicit in longum nulloque plicatile flexu
Carmen init, simili serie jugulique tenore
Præbet iter liquidum labenti e pectore voci,
Nunc ærim variat, modulisque canora minutis
Delibrat vocem, tremuloque reciprocat ore.
Miratur fidicen parvis e faucibus ire
Tam varium tam dulce melos, majoraque tentans
Alternat mirâ arte fides, dum torquet acutas,
Inciditque graves, operoso verbere pulsat
Permisceteque modis certantia rauca sonoris,
Seu resides in bella viros clangore lacessat.
Hoc etiam Philomela canit, dumque ore liquenti
Vibrat acuta sonum, modulisque interplicat æquis, [3*]
Ex inopinato gravis intonat, et leve murmur

Turbinat intus agens, alternantique sonore
Clarat, et infuscat seu Martia classica pulset.
Scilicet erubuit fidicen, irâque calente,
Aut non hoc (inquit) referes citheristria sylvæ,
Aut fractâ cedam citherâ, nec plura loquutus,
Non imitabilibus plectrum concentibus vrget,
Namque manu per fila volat, simul hos simul illos
Explorat numeros, chordâque laborat in omni,
Et strepit et tinnit crescitque superbius, et se
Multiplicat religens, plenoque choreumate plaudit.
Tum stetit expectans, si quid paret æmula contra.
Illa autem quanquam vox dudum exercita fauces
Asperat impatiens vinci tunc advocat omnes
Nequicquam vires, nam dum discrimina tanta
Reddere tot fidium nativa simplice tentat
Voce, canaliculisque imitari grandia parvis,
Impar magnanimis ausis, imparque dolori
Deficit, et vitam
Victoris cadit in plectrum, par nacta sepulchrum.

NATALITIA CHRISTI MUNDI REDEMPTORIS. [4*]

Ecce iterum medio glacialis frigore brumæ,
Christe puer tenerâ virgine natus ades.
En iterum tua festa novo celebranda sub anno
Ducis, et ad cunas quemque venire jubes.
Te video divine puer, dulcissime Jesu,
Edite cælesti de genitore deus,
Te video, cunasque tuas, suavissime Christe,
Edite mortali de genetrice puer.
Ecce jaces laceris (puer optatissime) cunis
Ponis et in duro membra tenella toro.
Et te casta sinu recubantem mater amœno
Molliter amplexu brachiolisque fovet.
En fovet ipse senex Josephus, et aspera brumæ
Frigora sollicitus quâ licet arte fugat.
Adsum sancte puer cupidisque amplexibus vltro
Brachia in adventum tendo parata tuum.
Ad tua prostratus genibus cunabula flexis [5*]
Parva tibi grato pectore dona fero,
Carmine solenni meritas dum pangere laudes
Conor, et argutâ fundere voce melos.
En tibi pervigilem (Jesu mitissime) noctem,
Primula quæ cunis fulsit aborta tuis.

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Pervigili meditor studio celebrare, canentem
Tu modo si dextro (summe) favore juues.
O ades atque juua placidus tu suggere blandos
Vere pater vatum, maxime Phœbe, modos.
Tu vivis anima numeris mea carmina, da tu
In certos veniant libera verba pedes,
Sic te digna canam dulci præconia versu
Sic fluet ingenij limpida vena mei
Ergo soporiferis nox ô pulcherrima bigis
Scande modo aurati templa serena poli,
Fundito jucundas terris optantibus umbras,
Et renova tenebris gaudia nostra tuis.
Gaudia quæ quondam toti lætissima mundo,
Prima dabas summi nuncia prima boni:
Cum puer e gravidâ matris foret editus alvo [6*]
Vnica spes hominum Christus et vna salus,
Diffugiant nigræ toto procul æthere nubes,
Purior et cunctis rideat aura locis.
Flabra premat Boreas et durum sæva rigorem
Cum nive, cum rigido frigore ponat hyems.
Sydera quæ variis distinguunt æthera gemmis
Lumine jam solito splendidiore micent.
Virgo gerens tumidum cælesti numine ventrem
Nescia mortalis virgo pudica viri,
Illa dei sobolem mixtu paritura beato.
Ponere maturum dum meditatur onus
Dum gelido vigilans miseri sub culminis antro
Expectat cæli subvenientis opem,
Interea celeres properans absolvere cursus,
Ingreditur mediam nox tenebrosa viam.
Vndique jam dulcis placido mortalia somno
Corpora mulcebat fessa labore quies:
Quæsitumque inter nemorum fruticeta soporem [7*]
Præbebant tacitis abdita lustra feris,
Jam genus alituum mutâ sub fronde quiescens,
Nulla repercussâ carmina voce dabat.
Alta per et sylvas rigidosque silentia montes
Nec strepitus campis nec sonus ullus erat.
Spirabant tenues minimo cum murmure venti,
Mitior et vacuis aura silebat agris.
Quique ferox pontus furioso tunditur Euro
Leniter in stratas currere cæpit aquas.
Quinetiam magno subterlabentia mundo
Volvuntur tacitis sydera cuncta viis.
Usque adeo tranquilla silent dominoque ministrant
Singula, sic justo cuncta tremore pavent.
Miranturque novi mysteria maxima partus

Dum deus humano corpore risit humum.
Virgo sed en vtero media inter vota soluto
Salvifico mundo molliter edit onus,
Fas tua supplicibus sterni ad præsepia votis, [8*]
Fas dare sit sanctis oscula casta genis.
Vertite cælestis cunabula vertite prolis
Nobilius quo nil prosperiusque nihil.
Edit onus virgo, nec jam mora, conscius æther
Signa dat, et summâ protinus arce tonat,
Plaudit Io cælum, clangoribus insonat orbis
Omnis Io, plausu terra sonante salit.
Exultant vallesque cavæ, collesq supini,
Sylvaque frondentes concutit alta comas.
Vertite cælestis cunabula vertite prolis
Nobilius quâ nil prosperiusque nihil.
Flumina conversos stupefacto gurgite cursus
Sistunt, et trepidans lenius vnda fluit.
Plaudit avis pennâ, viridisque per avia sylvæ
Insolitum suavi concinit ore melos.
Omnia lætantur, ridet liquidissima mundi
Forma, nitent agri, prata serena micant.
Aurea lux totâ radiis fulgentibus æthrâ [9*]
Surgit et ardentes spargit vbique faces:
Exultant hyades rutilæ, sua plaustra bootes
Aurea, et auratos conspicit ire boves:
Tum primum Erigone miseri post fata parentis,
Visa fuit gemitus deposuisse suos:
Ipse quoque arridens jam non crudelis Orion
Mite cruentato liberat ense latus.
Vertite cælestis cunabula, vertite prolis
Quam mare sydereæ quam tremit aula domus,
Parva loquor, forte et pastores montibus illis
Servabant clausos septa per arcta greges:
His niveus summo veniens adsistit Olympo
Angelus et trepidis nuncia læta refert;
Ite viri, superâ vobis saluator ab arce
Natus in humanâ carne videndus, adest.
Pergite Davidicæ propere sub mœnia, Bethles,
Et date mox regi munera astra novo.
Dixerat, hi properant, fugit ille ad culmina cæli [10*]
Ambrosioque omnem spargit odore locum.
Extemplo magnum visi per inane volatus,
Et simul Angelici densa caterva chori:
Fit plausus, reboat lætis discursibus ær,
Ictaque jucundis perstrepat aura sonis.
Vnus erat cantus, sit gloria summa tonanti
Pace novâ tellus, pace triumphet homo:

Responsant nemora, et montes, campique jacentes,
Vnanimi plaudunt per loca cuncta sono.
Vertite cælestis cunabula, vertite prolis
Quem mare, quem suñæ non capit aula domus
Hæc inter studia, et magni solennia mundi
Gaudia, nox cursus finit abacta suos:
Nox quâ nec superis, nec quâ mortalibus vnquam
Lætior, aut mundo gratior vlla fuit.
Hæc nox illa fuit, multos quæ festa per annos
Semper erit puris concelebranda sacris.
Hæc desiderio patrum exoptata piorum [11*]
Hæc spes sollicitis vatibus vna fuit.
Hæc illa est primis promissa parentibus, orbem
Vix vbi condiderat dextera magna dei:
Scilicet ex castâ quâ virgine surgerat heros
Et deus, et vero corpore natus homo:
Inclyta nox salve, nox optatissima salve,
O nox ante omnes nobilitata dies.
Tu mundi solem generas, radiisque serenis
Perpetuæ monstras dulce salutis iter,
Tu miros adeo partus, tu primula sentis
Vagitus, tenero quos dedit ore puer.
Ille en mortales deus immortalis in auras.
Prodit, et humani corporis ossa gerit.
Salve iterum nox chara deo, nox prospera mundo,
Nox omni potior, nobiliorque die.
Vertite cælestis pueri cunabula, cujus
Laus et honos vllum nescit habere modum.

CHRISTUS IN CRUCE. [12*]

Respice quæ tulerim pro te (mi chare viator)
Verbera, quas vultu cernis et ore notas:
Aspice quanta manu sævâ mihi livida dantur
Figunturque meis vulnera quanta genis.
Cur eadem paterer nulla est mea culpa, nec vlla
Causa, nisi vt nostrâ sanus homo esset ope.
Languores ego nempe tuos, tua crimina gessi,
Et sudore meo corpora sicca tenes.
Cum male tractarer linguam, simul ora retenta
Continui, tacitus verbera dira ferens:
Vt solet agnellus coram tondente silebam
Et quasi quæ ducta est ad loca mortis ovis.
Non satis ex limo quod te produximus olim

Ferimus esse aliquid cum nihil ante fores.
Et tibi contulimus partem deitatis habendam
Inque voluptatis jussimus esse loco.
Te mihi fructiferam vitam plantare juuabit [13*]
Tu tamen ingratus reddis amara mihi.
Siccine pro meritis tantis tormenta rependis,
Dasque creatori vulnera probra, crucem?
En meus ille sacer vultus deitatis imago
Spiritibus superis gaudia summa ferens,
Illa inquam facies, in quâ sit gloria cæli
In quâ majestas cernitur atque nitor,
Turpiter adsputa est mucosis plena salivis
Squalet, et a pugnis aspice cæsa tumet.
Præla ego calcavi solus, cruor vndique fluxus,
Nec pars illæsa est corporis vlla mei.
Coñoveat te noster amor, namque arce paternâ
Lapsus amore tui tristia cuncta tuli
Atque libens quid enim potuit me cogere, cujus
Vis est omnipotens, quid? nisi verus amor.
Ergo tuum cor redde mihi, cui pectus apertum
Extensis manibus brachia tensa dedi.
Disce meo exemplo patienter ferre dolores [14*]
Et dare in adversis pectora tota deo.
Nemo coronatur nisi quem patientia laudat,
Ergo boni pugnans militis instar age.

FABULA.

Forte mihi puero putei super ore sedenti
Annulus exciderat, nec erat spes ulla legendi.
Cum pater e filo lapidem demittit in vndas
Prædatorem auri: subitoque excitus ab imo
Annulus occurrit fundo, lapidique cohærens
Tanquam hamo piscis, summas effertur in auras.
Talia mirantem Pater occupat. Accipe causam
Nate, ait, et lapidem (non longa est fabula) nosce.
Deucalion et Pyrrha (genus mortale duobus
In quibus omne fuit quondam et duo turba fuerunt)
Vt reparent populos, sua post vestigia jussos
Projiciunt lapides: lapides seu semina frugum
Mollescunt, inque ossa virûm mutantur et ora
Quanquam homines aliqui nondum digesta videntur [15*]
Effigies et adhuc retinent de marmore multum,
Duritiaque docent, quâ sint ab origine nati.

Jam nova crescebat soboles, et cura trahebat
In diversa animos; nam prout cecidêre per vndas
Aut per agros lapides, aut per spelæa ferarum,
Aut propter montes ferrique aurique feraces;
Sic genium traxêre loci, venatibus ille
Indulget, terram colit hic, illi æquora sulcant,
Hi ferri venas, aurumque per omnia quærunt,
Et sceleris quærunt mortisque per omnia causas.
Tunc vero hæc oculis invitamenta malorum
Abduxit Natura parens, et in intima terræ
Viscera contraxit, Manesque removit ad imos.
Sed tamen huc quoque descendit furiosa cupido
Abdita rimatur, terramque eviscerat omnem,
Scilicet indignata homini Natura. Quis vltra
Finis erit? dixit, tellus exhausta metallis
Ante gemit, quam dira fames saturata quiescat. [16*]
Dum loquitur mentem magnetia vertit in aura
Et puduit vertisse: videt molimine longo
Instantes operi, defossique vltima mundi
Scrutantes arcana, et opes (sua damna) petentes:
O prona in terram clamat perituraque turba,
Quodque sibi fodit prope Tartara, digna sepulchro.
Dixit, et irato tremefecit numine terram,
Oppressitque viros, et glebæ immiscuit artus;
Quam male tractabat per aperta pericula glebam.
Quin flamma e Stygiis (ut erat vicina) cavernis
Illam memborum terræque sine ordine massam
Fumida corripuit, coctamque in saxa coegit:
Vnde color, species et adhuc semiusta remansit.
Nec tantum color, at vivos quæ torserat olim
Magnetes, etiam lapides sensuque carentes
Tangit avaritia: vtque aurum, ferrumq legentes
Oppressit fatum, sic ipsa cadavera prædam
Quæque suam agnoscunt, geminaque cupidine fervent, [16a*]
Et trahit hic ferrum magnes, illa attrahit aurum.
Tunc ego ad hæc patris ridens miracula, sane
Quam metuo dixi, quando aurum poscimus omnes,
Ne genus humanum saxa in magnetia migret.
—Sic me fabellis pater oblectare solebat.

DE GESTIS, SUCCESSIBUS ET VICTORIIS REGIS SUESIÆ IN GERMANIA.

ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΟΝ

AD CAROLUM REGEM.

Arma prius ceceni cum panderet inclyta portas
Sylva ducis Batavis, in Teutonas arma supersunt:
Quæ mea Caliope pangat, quæ numine fretus
Suecus in Albanis vibrans fæliciter arvis
Ista legat Carolus, Carolo neque gratior ulla est
Quam sibi quæ Sueci pretexit pagina nomen.
Visa diu lapsis felix Germania seclis
Artibus, ingeniisque, et festa pace virebat,
Fudit opes, frugesque immenso copia cornu,
Dulciaque innocuæ peragebant otia gentes.
Hoc dea prodigiis immanior omnibus ATE
Vidit et invidit, sed non diuturna futura est
Copia, et unanimes ditans concordia cives, [16b*]
Dixit, et implicitos canis arrecta colubros
Incesta Austriacæ gentis de stirpe creati
Ferdinandi furias, atque impia pectora fœdis,
Concitat illecebris, stimulis quem ingentibus urget
Sanguinis alta sitis, dominandi et cæca libido,
Non ita cum celeres perflant incendia venti
Sævit in ambustos exultans flamma penates:
Nec tantum quoties vitiata Syrius aura
Æstuat atra lues vicos populatur et urbes
Ferdinandi quantum rabies immane per orbem
Teutonicum grassata furit, quem nulla coercet
Relligio, summis auditaque fœdera cœlis,
Ille sed ut valeat propriis emergere regnis
Et scelere imperii latos extendere fines,
In patriæ strictos acuit crudeliter enses
Viscera quaque ruunt funesto mœnia bello
Justitia et nudis libertas exulat agris.
—Quid memorem cædes effera facta tyranni
Sparsaque purpureis millena cadavera campis
Dira Palatinus testatur prælia Rhenus, [16c*]
Danubiique, Albisque fluentes sanguine rivi?
Ista tuens oculis NEMESIS Rhamnusia justis
Cur ita lenta mea est, inquit, manus? ergone semper
Impunice Austriacus Germanas proteret herbas?
Da pater, hoc Succis abolcri dedecus armis,
Si populo curas inimicam avertere pestem,
Suscitat extemplo laudisque accendit amore,
Ingentes Gustavi animos, qui fulminis instar
Emicat, ac pulsos reficit justissimus ultor,

Qualis Alexandri Persis sat cognita virtus,
Seras et Æoum gladio demessuit orbem:
Qualis et Æmathio conspectus in agmine Cæsar
Perculit adversas gelida formidine turmas:
Talis belligeri proles invicta Gradivi
Suecus adest, tantumque furens trahit ille timoris,
Nam quacunque minax paribus se ostendit in armis
Induperatrices plaudenda strage catervas
Obtruncat sternitque ferox, tu Lipsia testis
Quæ modo vertentes inhonesto terga pudore
Pannonicas vidisti acies, ubi Tillius ingens [16*d**]
Tillius Austriacæ decus et tutela Viennæ
Fugit, et indecores retro convertit habenas:—
Num tua in hunc, Tilli, fuerat servata dolorem
Canities, tristis Ferdinando ut nuncius iret
Tilliacam cecidisse manum, dum victor Adolphus
Gliscit, et inferias sub Tartara mœnia mittit.
Hoc unum est quo dira tui monumenta furoris
Gauderet Magdenburgum:—jam Talio sævas
Indicit victis per mortem ac vulnera leges,
Et vindicta tuis crudelia facta reponit.
Nunc agite, et festas læti celebrate choræas
Papicolæ, ac triviis Bacchantes orgia circum,
Sanctorum effigies rapidis absumite flammis—
Sed timor est forsan ne detonet arduus æther,
Atque sacer vestris colluceat ignibus ignis;—
Sed regina deest Poloni charissima conjux.
Tu quoque calvitiem triplici redimite corona
Anti-Christe pater scelerum, fraudisque repertor,
Nunc in Evangelicos diras ac fulmina mitte
Bruta, tuos præter nulli nocitura maniplos. [17*]
Tu vero qui tela Dei, qui sacra Tonantis
Bella geris, spes Catholicæ certissima turbæ,
Terror, et Austriacæ mastix sævissima gentis,
Macte animis, Gustave heros, tibi militat æther
Desuper, ecce tibi stellarum exercitus omnis
Ordine bella gerit, tibi nostri gloria sæcli
Suppetias mittit Carolus, tibi belliger Anglus,
Anglus Hamiltoni claro sub nomine tutus
Bavaricas confringet opes, tibi Baltica primas
Numine propitio dederat Pomerania sedes;
Agnoscunt socii tua quid prudentia possit
Saxones, atque tuas novit Silesia vires.
Perge armis, et perge tuis successibus opto,
Rex invicte, et si Jesuitica Pharmaca vites,
Sæpe tibi nectet victoria læta corollas
Donec ad Æoum tua dextera fulminet Istrum.

Hanc hederam interea si fors tua tempora circum
Inter victrices patiaris serpere lauros,
Me satis est cecinisse tuæ præconia laudis,
Ipse sed in patriâ remanebo inglorius vrbe.

MARIÆ AUGUSTISSIMI REGIS CAROLI FILIÆ CARMEN GENETHLIACON. [17*a]

Ergone lascivit sulcantibus obsita rugis
Et ludit Natura parens? num publica Matris
Nondum fessa manus? miserandas prodiga terras
Ditavit geminâ rugosa propagine dextra.
Nunc agat, a nostro Boreali limite Phœbus
Ignipedes deflectat equos, sine lumine noctes
Dupłicet—Occiduum lustrant nova sydera mundum—
Tarda nimis solitos peragebat Cynthia menses,
Ignavumque nimis cursum frænavit equorum—
Impatiens Natura moræ furibunda negavit
Absolvi menses—communis nescia fati
Ex vteri clausis prorupit stella tenebris—
Frigora nimbosis non Autumnalia brumis
Enecuere rosas—nostris en Gallica terris
Alba vel invito revirescent lilia Phœbo:—
Cæsaris antiquam decoravit Julia Romam,
Nunc æquet Tibrim Thamesis; jussuq; Tonantis
In terram missi major sit gloria partus,
Sera polum repetat Princeps, et regia cœli
Hanc tarde excipiat, quæ festinavit in ortum.

IN DECIMUM SEPTIMUM DIEM 9BRIS. [18*]

Quid campana frequens nostras circumsonat aures,
Incipit et solito lætior ire dies,
Ignea quid sacris colluceat ignibus æthra?
Hæc causa est animo concipienda meo.
Sustulit illa trucem, lux ô memoranda, Mariam
Semper Evangelicis lux veneranda piis.
Sustulit erroris tenebras, lucemque reduxit
Angligenis, cessit terror, et error abest.
Regia cum virgo, virtute insignis et armis,
Imperii cæpit fræna tenere patris.

Quam præsens ætas, quam sæcula sera nepotum
(Addita cælicolæ sit licet illa gregi)
Semper honorabunt, oblivia nulla Britannûm
Reginæ capient pectora grata suæ.

Et cum cælicolis cæleste capessere regnum, [19*]
Non illam vitæ fragilis respectus agebat
Retrorsum, dum certa fides æterna petebat,
Non majestas imperii, regnique potestas
Non sæcli illecebra aut quicquam mortale moratur
Chara recessisti popularibus Anna, suique
Non gravius desiderium nec Elisa reliquit
Optima, quæ rerum nuper flectebat habenas,
Par pietas in vtrâque, eadem moderatio summæ
Fortunæ, paucis virtus concessa viris, quos
Ipsos in vitium quoque magna potentia mutat,
Æqua fuit mansuetudo, clementia compar,
Sed tua non tam conspicua, illustrisque patebat
Gratia, nec potuit non regia sceptra tenenti,
Augusta hæc melius regi data jura marito,
Sed neque vt hoc vnum sic omnia cesseris illi,
Vxor eras, hoc tu videare beatior illâ. [20*]
Adde viri talis tanti quod principis vxor,
Adde, quod et caput est, tam pulchrâ prole parentem,
Non te ergo discunt oculi lachrymare coacti,
Sed veros gemitus dolor exprimit, ex animo te
Mærent, ex imo ducunt suspiria corde,
Vsque adeo lugere juuat solatium inane,
Quod pietate quidem faciunt humanitus omnes,
Sed melior tua jam sors est, nec flebilis vlli,
Hoccine erat modo quod tantum fulgere Cometam
Vidimus, e terris et te poscebat Olympo?
Creditur an melius non hæc portendere quicquam
Triste, sed incerti sunt ista παθήματα cæli?
Æneas simulacra modis pallentia miris
Anchisæ manes genitoris et ora requirens,
Alcmenen vidit Phædram, mæstamque Eriphylen
Has tibi non inter locus obtigit; alta supremi.

IN CHÆREMONEM. [21*]

Quod nimium laudas, Cheræmon Stoice, mortem,
Vis animum mirer suspiciamque tuum.
Hanc tibi virtutem fractâ facit vrceus ansâ,
Et tristis nullo qui tepet igne focus.
Et teges et cimex, et nudi sponda grabati,
Et brevis atque eadem nocte dieque toga.
O quam magnus homo es, qui fæce rubentis aceti,
Et stipula et nigro pane carere potes!
Luconicis agedum tumeat tibi culcita lanis,
Constringatque tuos purpura pexa toros:
Dormiat et tecum qui cum modo Cæcuba miscet
Convivas roseo torserat ore puer:
O quam tu cupies ter vivere Nestoris annos,
Et nihil ex vllâ perdere luce voles!
Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam,
Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.

PRISCIANUS VERBERANS ET VAPULANS. [22*]

Pierides suadela scholæ, tutela Scholarchæ,
Dicite Virgiferæ nova prælia, dicite Musæ.

Pinguibus in populi, qui dicitur Austricus arvis,
Præturam, fasces, lictores nuper adepta
Villa antiqua, novo jam Burgi turget honore:
Omnia magna illic, meliora prioribus annis:
Et nova multa illic. Molli de vellere vestem
Jam sibi pannifices ad publica munia texunt.
Et, qui curta modo gestabant pallia patrum,
Nunc tardo videas gressu grandire togatos,
Progenies plebeia fuit, generosula nunc est:
Turba fuit; jam turma cluit, sapiensque Senatus
Vno qui superat sapientes nomine Graios.
Pangite Virgiferæ nova munia, pangite Musæ.
Ecce nova hæc inter, migrans de sedibus imis
Et renovata schola est. Sedet illic proximus hæres
Post Bathypogonem Nisus: studiosa juuentus [23*]
Sub Niso discunt Musarum elementa magistro,
Grammatici vt fiant, vt Rhetores, atque Poetæ.
Grande docentis onus, magni ingratique labores,
Sed non magna nimis stipendia, munera nulla,
Non vt vult ratio, sed vt indulgentia matrum,

Fas præceptori virgam vibrare, nec vnquam
Plectenda est meritis puerorum audacia plagis,
Ne plagæ linguarum, et lis furiosa sequantur,
Dicite Virgiferæ fera jurgia, dicite Musa.
Vicinæ senior Carbonius incola villæ,
Duxerat huc natum bino cum fratre docendum,
Ævi ter ternos numerantem circiter annos,
De stipe consentit genitor; Carbunculus intrat,
Aggrediturque recens Latiæ conamina linguæ,
Qualia Colloquiis puerilia pensa ministrat
Castalio, et facili Ciceronis epistola textu,
Fabulaque Æsopi. Canis hic est vmbra natantis, [24*]
Hic lupus inter oves, ingratique hospitis index
Rusticus et Coluber: Colubros (tu Nise) caveto,
Fabula ne similis de te narretur. Alumni
Quos gremio accipimus Musarum lacte fovendos,
Sæpe in nos acuunt virosæ spicula caudæ.
Pellite Virgiferæ damnosa pericula Musæ.
Vix annum emensus Carbunculus iste secundum,
Non virgâ cruciante, minisve exterritus vllis,
Audet abesse scholâ, vacuamque relinquere sedem.
Incertum, num sponte suâ, jussuve parentum:
Sed neque cum Nisi veniâ, quæ libera (patres
Discere sive velint, hinc seu discedere natos)
Nec prorsus, quæ pacta fuit, mercede solutâ,
Absque valedicto cassa est discessio. Talis
Cur puerum Nisi imperiis emancipet? Annon
Clam fugiens miles, tamen a duce miles habendus?
Dicite Virgiferæ quam justum hoc, dicite Musæ.
Post aliquot menses semel huc, iterumque recurrit, [25*]
Acceditque scholam, non plenam, vt sedulus hospes,
Sed vacuam, furtim irrepens, vt perfidus hostis,
Discipulis, Nisoque absentibus, Improba quid non
Effrænis pueri petulantia? Stabat ibidem
Fortis equus, sed non qui vicit Olympia cursu,
Trojano potius similis, fabricatus vterque
E ligno, in pœnam sero sapientis vterque,
Phryæ plagis melior, sic et puer. Iste Caballus
Non in perniciem, non vrbis, vt ille, ruinam,
Sed curam imberbis populi, regimenque salubre,
Hunc equitans petulans, temeraria, tarda juuentus
Sanior evadit, legemque lubentius audit.
A triplici ligno lignum hoc pœnale tuetur
Præcipitem ætatem, nimis (ah miserabile) multos
Virgis intactos tetigit ferale capistrum.
Dicite Virgiferæ virgarum commoda Musæ.
Quid vero, nam quid meruit (Carbuncule) de te [26*]

Noster equus, nisi quod fueris rarissimus illi
Insessor, leni tantum de verbere notus,
Vel nisi quod pueris ne sessio durior esset,
Gestabat floccis suffertam mollibus alvum?
Tu terebrare cavas vteri, et tentare latebras
Non veritus, strictumque in viscera mittere cultrum
Floccea dispergens hinc atque hinc ilia, rides
Sic elumbatas inhonesto vulnere costas.
Plangite Virgiferæ, nova vulnera, plangite Musæ.
Hoc fortasse viri specimen, vel milite digna
Laoconteæ virtus erat æmula dextræ,
Qui sacrum validâ temeravit cuspide robur.
Vlteriora cano: Sed fœda, infanda, favete
Auribus, et linguis, et naribus; omnia vix est
Fas aperire mihi: Musarum scilicet aram
Sic in haram verti, et nidum sordere Minervæ?
Indignantis equi dorso, colloque lutosis [27*]
Insultat pedibus, sed et hoc breve, vincula solvit,
Demittit braccas, non pœnas rite daturus,
Sed male sumpturus, damnum patiente Caballo.
Vah, mihi ventriculus narranti nauseat, audet
Sarcinulam in tergo miseri deponere fœdam,
Quâ saturi, gravidique solent onerare cloacam.
Forte ratus sev qui sic viscera sparsit equina,
Intestinorum bene linquere farta suorum;
Aut fore censebat vindictam hanc clunibus aptam,
Illa quod in teneros fabricata est machina clunes:
Et ne sicca nimis quadrupes opsonia portet,
Funduntur largo latices cum flumine salsi:
Talia vix avidis opponas fercula porcis.
Plectite Virgiferæ tam turpia, plectite Musæ.
Nullus inest natibus pudor, aut reverentia famæ,
Quæ tantum nôrunt tacto erubuisse flagello:
Se tamen (indecores quia sunt) velamine condunt:
Sed minor huic fronti pudor est, quam clunibus ipsis, [28*]
Scilicet in mediæ peccantem luce diei
Non texit tutis male conscia cura latebris,
Non clausit motus ipse fores; sed janua cuivis
Intercurrenti sontem fassura patebat;
Forte superveniens abiturum limine in ipso
Se componentem, discinctaque vinc̃la ligantem
Viderat Androgeos; se visum vt senserat, inde
Cursu stercorius puer aufugit, atque in apricum
Ambulat expatians, et se popularibus addit:
Inque foro jactat, captans a crimine laudem;
Dumque recens scelus est, quod jam sine teste patrârat
Haud patitur sine teste tegi: namque vnus, et alter,

Nisi e discipulis ex ipsius audiit ore,
Hostem quam validis sternacem straverat armis.
Scribite Virgiferæ facinus laudabile Musæ.
Impubis repetens solitas post prandia sedes [29*]
Turba, stupet laceri deformia membra Caballi,
Atque horret fœdæ spectacula sordida stragis.
Sedula pars plagas quæ non metuisse solebat,
Indignabundi Musarum opprobria lugent.
Sed pars improbior meritorum gnara malorum,
Mortifera hæc tortoris equi fore vulnera sperant,
Projiciendum avidis olidum atque elumbe cadaver,
Prædam, non canibus, sed flammis, affore longum
Virgis justitium, et puerilibus otia ludis:
Pellite, Virgiferæ prohibete hæc otia Musæ.
Postmodo Nisus adest, circumspicit, ambulat, instat,
Mirantes pueros, set enim miratur et ipse,
Insolitum, ingratum naso persentit odorem,
Absque cane, aut alio se produnt iudice monstra
Talia: jam turpes oculis et naribus horret
Exuvias, creditque nimis, quod cernere vix dum
Sustinet, arma (nefas) fidissima vindicis arma [30*]
Justitiæ, frænum puerorum, fulcra scholarum
A pueris mutilata et conspurcata tenellis?
Quid dicat, quid non? sed cum hæc malefacta fugaci
A puero, qui se nido subduxerat ante
Patrata audîsset, taciturnus omittit, et horâ
Commodiore suum refici emungique caballum
Curat, et antiquum reddi per membra nitorem.
Fortior a sævo sic Miles vulnere surgit.
Sumite Virgiferæ nova robora, sumite Musæ.
Septima jam Phœbe reparabat cornua. Victor
Ingeminaturus facinus redit, atque secundos
Acturus (tulerat quia primum impunè) triumphos;
Non jam solivagus, fido comitatus Achate,
Vt fælix habeat repetita audacia testem,
Adducit comitem, simul hi vacua atria lustrant,
Inque scholam currunt, vacuam credebat vterq,
Sicque aptam sceleris. Sed non est prospera semper [31*]
Improbitas, duo discipuli maturius adsunt,
Et libros relegunt: horum Carbunculus vni,
Quid libri legis? ille genus, titulumque recenset
Authoris, viso, tum intercipit iste, libello,
Quam fatuus vobis qui talia scripta ministrat,
Præceptor? vox hæc sublimi digna flagello.
Ausus quinetiam virgam contingere, dextrâ
Vibrat: nec meminit sua se tractare periĉla
Vimine Virgiferæ quo ludit, lædite Musæ.

Improvisus adest (sors ô percommoda) Nisus,
Hortatur comitem fari quo sanguine cretus,
Cur veniat, memoret, num fiat vt hujus alumnus,
Discipulusque scholæ? respondens advena, dicit
Illi se comitem, consanguinitate propinquum
Advenisse simul: sed ab hoc conversus ad istum,
Nisus ait, tu noster ades Carbuncule salve,
Expectate diu, et frustra, puer optime, nostræ [32*]
Te Musæ. geniusque scholæ, puerique sodales
Optabant reducem multis jam mensibus, annon
Nunc oblita tibi schola quæ te nostra docebat?
Sed quiddam est nostris quod non didicisse videris
Præceptis, insons sensit tua tela Caballus,
Fulmine læsa tuo doluerunt viscera, terga
Infami fœdata luto atque aspergine tetrâ,
Tum virgam poscit, deprompta est virgula vindex.
Tollite Virgiferæ sublimem, tollite Musæ,
Conscius ille sibi meritum non deprecor (inquit)
Supplicium, non hoc me perpetrâsse negabo,
Sed tam triste genus pœnarum avertere quæro,
Sontem castiga baculo vel vimine; contra
Nisus ad hæc, tua sed peccârunt posteriora
Posteriora luent, in equum turpissime nostrum,
Jamque veheris equo (sic talio poscit) eodem. [33*]
Talia Virgiferæ pro talibus addite Musæ.
Protinus ascendit reparati dorsa Caballi,
Sentit equus pondus, nullique lubentius vnquam
Submittens oneri, solatur pristina justis
Vulnera verberibus, simul intus adhinnit ab imis
Ilibus, his phaleris isto sessore superbit,
Sed cohibens iram suavi moderamine Nisus
Noluit asperiore manu, tristive flagello
Quamlibet audacis pellem lacerare puelli,
Inflixit tantum septem mediocriter ictus
Plures optet equus, plures daret arbiter æquus.
Plectite Virgiferæ modicum sed parcite Musæ.
Clementes pœnas et secum molliter actum
Viginti plagas sese expectâsse fatetur
Sponte puer, sed ne sceleris contagio serpat
Longius, exemploque magis quam crimine lædat
Ex præceptoris jussu normâque scholarum [34*]
Submisse veniam a sociis ipsoque precatur.
Se non justa modo sed grata parentibus ipsis
Censuerat Nisus fecisse, sibique daturos
Hunc atque hanc meritas duplici sub nomine grates
Quod castigâsset, quod miti verbere natum,
Primum laudâsset prudens pater, atque secundum

Indulgens mater, sed qui placuisse putabat
Ambobus, contra satis hostes repperit ambos.
O sortem invisam, et coeptis contraria nostris
Fata, laboriferos quæ tædia, bella magistros
Horrida bella manent, et inexpectata parentum
Litigia, heu quam prompta bonis mala gratia factis
Rumpite Virgiferæ calamos et scrinia Musæ.
Mensis abit, Niso occurrit Carbonius. Illi
Nisus in auriculam, bone vir, stipendia restant
Debita jam toto binis pro fratribus anno, [35*]
Natis nempe tuis, et opus mihi, da rogo. Clamat
Ille, mihi potius reddenda pecunia, natis
Haud nimium bonus es. Respondit Nisus. Abunde
Laudabas operam vestra erga pignora nostram,
Quis tibi nunc videor? Sed me docet alta vetustas,
Vt quimus, quum non vt quærimus, est adipisci:
Luce sequente redit comitatus conjuge et irâ,
Causatusque moras, tandem se debita dicit
Solvere, tum numerat nummos sed parte minutos
Octavâ, et quasi sic stipendia tota dedisset,
Vult sibi vt absolvens acceptilatio detur
Consignata manu Nisi, atque a teste probata,
Strictum hoc atque novum, sed devorat omnia Nisus,
Cui stat damna pati, potius quam bella, ffiguræ
Rhetoricæ suadent pro toto sumere partem.
Discite Virgiferæ tolerare incommoda Musæ.
Egregia interea conjux arma omnia linguæ
Promit, et accendens verbis odia aspera diris [36*]
Imperiosa, minax, vindictam et prælia spirat,
Instigatque virum quasi nato cæde perempto,
Vah, quid in os Nisi bona Carbonissa loquuta est,
Partem aliquam Denti Eumenidum referatis ad aures,
Quis memoret sparsas strepitoso e gutture sordes,
Frendentes dentes, spumantia labra furore,
Inque caput Nisi cumulata opprobria, plaustro
Digna, et ripivomas sub aquis morsante cathedrâ,
Quinetiam manibus quasi pugnatura lacessit.
At Nisus quoniam nullum memorabile nomen
Fæmineâ in lucta, nec habent convicia laudem
Mutua, congressum abrumpens, ipsamque maritumq;
In medio solos linquit (sibi providus) agro.
Bellax ille pater, bellatrix tu quoque mater,
Impatiens mater magis an puer improbus ille
Improbus ille puer, furialis tu quoque mater. [37*]
Jurgia Virgiferæ fugite ô muliebria Musæ.
Callidior pater: ille sinu concluserat iras,
Namque ideo conscriptam apocham nihil indicamenti

Sumpserat a Niso, ne pugna reciproca turbet
Postmodo juridico facturum vulnera telo.
In jus ad flagrum rapiendus verbero Nisus
Sic dominata viro vult implacabilis vxor,
Subditus imperiis vult et sic velle maritus,
Ne sereret lites, lis nempe domestica major
Auribus obstreperet, noctesque diesque gravaret,
Quid faceret? turpe est videndas texere lites
Non urgere dolor; pudor est qui suadeat illinc
Istic suadet amor: pudor ipsi cessit amori,
Cessit et imperio, sociæ mensæque torique
Vota negarentur: poterat nec amata videri
Xantippe tonuit, densantur nubila, spissus [38*]
Irruit aut Nisi in caput aut in Socratis imber.
Dicite Virgiferæ verbosa tonitrua Musæ.
Nulla mora est, juristam adhibent de fonte dicarum
Qui populo placita ad communia panditur, exit
Schedula, quod vulgo Regis Breve dicitur, illo
Mox capitur Nisus geminoque sub obside spondet
Se responsurum præscripto tempore, tempus
Cunctarum lux est animarum crastina. Verum
Actor quis? puer ipse virum qui provocat, annos
Nondum bis senos superans: sed et actio quænam,
Quod crimen? gravis atque atrox injuria, tristes
Et tragicæ ambages, ampullæ sesquipedales.
Quod contra regis pacem vi Nisus et armis
Insultum fecit, male tractans verbere sævo
Verberibus diris adeo plenisque pericli [39*]
De pueri vitâ vt desperarentur. Adeste
O medici, fuerint quam latæ quamque profundæ,
Mortiferisque locis inflictæ, ostendite, plagæ;
Quot rivi signum lunâ ingrediente malignum
Sanguinis, et quoties animâ fugiente relapsus
Scribite Virgiferæ lethalia vulnera Musæ.
Pistrinum miseros lassat puerile magistros
Privatusque labor: quod si his accesserit extra
Rixæ et litis onus, quis tantæ pondera molis
Sustineat? rapido luxatis turbine Musis
Quæ vis, quæ virtus? genio quæ gratia fracto?
Linquite Gymnasium collegæ, linquite, sceptrum
Abjicite, haud nobis virgam tractare licebit
Amplius indignis, pueros qui verbere dignos
Iam castigemus vel molliter. Ecce parentes
Quos decuit fundare scholas, fundamina tollunt, [40*]
Sumite Collegæ nova munia, discite leges
Suaui pro Cicerone, gravi celsoque Marone
Brettonum, Cocum, Plæidonum evolvite, cæcas

Causarum latebras, Labyrinthiosque recessus,
Et bissenorum rata veredicta virorum
Versate, at memores iterumque iterumque quotannis
Currere Londinum pedites, si curta supellex
Non dat quadrupedem, nodosos solvite casus,
Num siet illicitum censoria virgula telum:
Plaga ad quod damnum: quid possit jure Scholarcha
Se defendendo proprii inter mœnia tecti,
Si nil talc habeant rotulorum exempla virorum,
Nunc dabitur: VERSVS NISVM CARBVNCVLVS: ecce
Nisus jamprimum Nisus miser ambulat in jus:
Non metuit vinci, sed sic pugnare molestum est.
Prælia Virgiferæ lugete forensia Musæ.
Hæc perturbatæ conformia carmina menti [41*]
Effudi Nisus, Musa est medicina, poetas
Si non tutetur, saltem solatur Apollo.

DE NUMMORUM VI.

Quid faciant leges, vbi sola pecunia regnat,
Aut vbi paupertas vincere nulla potest.
Ipsi qui Cynicâ traducunt tempora scenâ,
Nonnunquam nummis vendere verba solent,
Ergo judicium nihil est, nisi publica merces,
Iudex in causâ qui sedet, empta probat.
Si Phœbi soror es mando tibi (Delia) causam,
Scilicet vt fratri quæ peto, verba feras.
Marmore Sicanio struxi tibi (Delphice) templum,
Et levibus calamis candida verba dedi:
Si nos nunc audis, atque es divinus Apollo,
Dic mihi, qui nummos non habet vnde petat.

AD CONDYLUM. [42*]

Quæ mala sunt domini, quæ servi cõmoda nescis
Condyle, qui servum te gemis esse diu.
Dat tibi securos vilis tegeticula somnos,
Pervigil in plumâ Cajus ecce jacet.
Cajus a prima tremebundus luce salutat
Tot dominos: at tu, Condyle, nec dominum,
Quod debes (Caji) redde inquit Paulus, et illinc
Cinnamus, hoc dicit Condyle nemo tibi.
Tortorem metuis? podagrâ chiragrâq, secatur
Cajus, et mallet verbera mille pati.

Mente quod ægrotus neque sis, nec corpore langues
Hoc tua paupertas (Condyle) sola dedit.

Ad cænam si me diversa vocaret in astra [43*]
Hinc invitator Cæsaris, inde Jovis.
Astra licet proprius, palatia longius essent,
Responsa ad superos hæc referenda darem.
Quærite qui malit fieri conviva Tonantis,
Me meus in terris Jupiter ecce tenet.

AD CANDIDUM.

Prædia solus habes, et solus (Candide) nuños
Aurea solus habes, myrrhena solus habes,
Massica solus habes, et dulcia Cæcuba solus,
Et cor solus habes solus et ingenium.
Omnia solus habes, nec me puto velle negari:
Vxorem sed habes (Candide) cum populo.

AD SEXTUM. [44*]

Quæ te causa trahit, vel quæ fiducia Romam
Sexte, quid aut speras, aut petis inde, refer.
Causas (inquis) agam Cicerone disertius ipso,
Aque erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro.
Egit Atestinus causas, et Cajus, vtrumque
Nôras, sed nulli pensio tota fuit.
Si nihil hinc veniet, pangentur carmina nobis,
Laudatum dices esse Maronis opus.
Insanis: omnes gelidis quicunque lacernis
Sunt ibi, Nasones Virgiliosque vides.
Atria magna colam: vix tres aut quatuor ista
Res aluit, pallet cætera turba fame.
Quid faciam? suade, nam certum est vivere Romæ
Si bonus es, casu vivere Sexte potes.

AD FLACCUM. [45*]

O mihi curarum pretium non vile mearum
(Flacce) Antenorei spes et alumne laris:
Pierios differ cantusq) chorosque sororum,

Æs dabit ex istis nulla puella tibi:
Quid petis a Phœbi, nummos habet arca Minervæ
Hæc sapit, hæc omnes fœnerat vna deos
Quid possent hederæ Bacchi dare? Palladis arbor
Inclinat varias pondere nigra comas:
Præter aquas Helicon et serta, lyrasq; deorum
Nil habet, et magnum sed perinane sophos:
Quid tibi cum Cirrhâ quid cum Permesside nudâ
Romanum propius, divitiusque forum est:
Illic æra sonant: at circum pulpita nostra
Et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant.

AD ATTALUM. [46*]

Semper agis causas, et res agis Attale semp
Est, non est, quod agas, Attale semper agis,
Si res et causæ desint, agis (Attale) mulos,
(Attale) ne quod agas desit, agas animam.

EPITAPHIUM MINIS MORTUI.

Plumeus hic recubat non re sed nomine dictus
Et plumâ levius si quid habemus, homo.
Quo morbo perijt? nullo, sed corpore sanum
Ac animo nobis hunc rapuere minæ.
Quis dedit exequias? asinus pro tempore raucos
Acriter increpitans in pede et ore sonos.
Quis vespillo fuit? cervus damæque fugaces,
Quis cecinit? lepores, nænia qualis erat?
Prosequimur bombo timidum crepituq; cadaver
Ventorum, periit quod, sine morte, minis.

Sancte senex, sanctique decus sublime Senatus [47*]
Imperii columen, relligionis apex.
Auspice quo pietas hominum miserata labores,
Contingi.

ΕΠΙΚΗΔΙΟΝ IN BEATAM FÆLICIS MEMORIÆ REGINAM ANNAM.

Defunctam Regina potens te carmine dicam
Heroo, eligis non obscurare deceret
Exiguis tanti splendorem nominis, aut fas
Deflere ad sedes properantem hinc ire beatas.

Εἰ μὲν ἅπαξ ἦν μοῖραν ὑπεκπροφύγοντα, βιῶναι [47a*]
Ἐξῆς ἀθάνατον καὶ ἀγήρων ἤματα πάντα,
Εἶκος ἂν ἦν ἐπὶ τοῖς τεθνήοσι πένθος ἄρεσθαι.
Νῦν δ' ἀποκείμενόν ἐστι τὸ μόρσιμον ἦμαρ ἑκάστῳ,
Κᾆν βασιλεὺς, κᾆν δοῦλος ὑπάρξῃ· τῷ σὲ μαλὰ χρὴ
Εὖ ἐλαφρῶς τε φέρειν, ὅ, τι πᾶσα φέρει σοὶ ἀνάγκη.
Κᾆν γὰρ τὶς ῥα θάνῃ μεγάλου βασιλῆος ἄκοιτις,
Ἦ καὶ παῖδ' ἀγαπητὸν ἀνηρείψαντο θύελλαι,
Ἄλλα γ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἐστι βίος βασιλεύτερος ἄλλος.
Φασὶ μὲν ὡς ἄρα σῆμα κατ' οὐρανὸν ἐστήριξε
Τὸν στέφανον Διόνυσσος ἀποιχομένης Ἀριάδνης,
Οὕτως ἤρατο νίν· τὴν ἡμετέρην βασιλισσαν
Αὐτῷ τῷ στεφανῷ δέχεται νῦν οὐρανος εὐρύς.

Ποίην τὶς βιότοιο τάμοι τρίβον, εἰν ἀγορῇ μὲν
Νείκεα καὶ χάλεπαι πράξιες, ἐν δὲ δόμοις
Φροντίδες, ἐν δὲ ἀγροῖς καμάτων ἅλις, ἐν δὲ θαλάσσῃ
Τάρβος, ἐπὶ ξείνης ἦν μὲν ἔχῃς τι, δεός.
Ἦν ἀπορῇς, ἀνιήρον· ἔχεις γάμον; οὐκ ἀμέριμνος
Ἔσσεαι· οὐ γαμέεις; ζῇς ἐτ' ἐρημότερον.
Τέκνα πόνοι· πήρωσις ἅπαις βίος· αἱ νεότητες
Ἄφρονες· αἱ πόλιαι δ' ἔμπαλιν ἀδράνεες.
Ἦν ἄρα τοῖν δυοῖν ἑνὸς αἵρεσις, ἢ τὸ γενέσθαι
Μηδέποτ', ἢ τὸ θανεῖν αὐτίκα τικτόμενον.

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